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SUMMER RAIN

Artist:—R. S. MULGAOKAR

Lord Cecil's Exclusive Article:

Good-Bye To Neutrality

(See Page 5)

THE FLOOD

By AAMIR ALI

The story of an humble village, which was almost swept away by the river in spate. But the flood bore some good too.....

Ali shook the water off him, passing his hands vigorously over his face and through his hair. Then he turned round. His mother was sitting in the far corner of the room watching him with anxious, inquiring eyes. "Well?" her eyes asked. Ali came towards her, then stopped, looking down on her worried face. He shrugged his shoulders, half lifting his hands. "If it doesn't stop raining soon—," he said. He went to the door again, and stood looking out into the rain. It was raining hard and the sky was a uniform dull grey colour, unrelieved by any change. The roads were nothing but lanes of mud. The trees stood dejected, dripping. The roofs of the other huts in the village seemed to smoke in the rain. There was no sound to relieve the monotonous, low growling of the rain. "Yes, I'm afraid it will be like last year," murmured Ali more to himself than to anyone else, "the Kosi is already in flood. With this rain it will rise. Higher and higher. Pran Singh's house will get the water first. Possibly it has already got there. By and by it will come here. The hut will go again, I suppose. And everything with it. We will have to run away to Sewaram's house on the hill. May be this time the water will even rise up to there."

His mother listened to his murmurs. At length she asked, "Will we—Do you think we will have to leave the house? Will the water come up to here?"

"Who can say?" answered Ali. "Perhaps. Perhaps not. Anyway it costs nothing to be prepared to leave. We may have to at any time."

After their meal they began to tie up their meagre belongings in handy parcels. There were only the two of them. Ali's father had died the previous year when the river had flooded. He had tried to go back to his hut after the water had risen in order to recover some tools that he had left behind. He had reached the hut but he had not managed to get back. Ali had only one sister, and she was married to a man across the river.

Ali sat up by the door way, to keep watch, while his mother tried to sleep. But sleep was not possible. Every now and then she came up to her son, to ask how things were getting on. The rain continued unabated. After midnight, his mother dozed off, and Ali went out to see where the river was then. He splashed through the rain and the mud, going more by instinct than sight, it was so dark. He descended towards the river, and as he went he could hear the roar that spoke of a flooded river. He went down to Pran Singh's house, and found Pran Singh with his family standing outside their hut, with all their luggage ready, and about to abandon their house. The water was scarcely more than eight or nine yards from the house.

The men exchanged greetings, but said nothing more. They stood for a moment looking at the water which was rising visibly. Then Pran Singh turned and began to splash along the path that led upwards. His wife and three children followed. Ali turned back with them. As they went along through the village, men and women were gathering in groups all along. They shouted to Pran Singh and asked him how matters were "Almost up to my house, and still rising. Still rising," answered Pran Singh. One or two other families joined Pran Singh's group and moved up with him.

Ali walked slowly through the village, stopping to talk with one or two men as he went. Everyone was ready to leave their house, but somehow they felt that they ought to stay in them as long as they possibly could. They knew that they would eventually have to leave them and walk up the hill, but they waited so that they could see with their own eyes the water swirling up, and see for themselves, with their eyes the inevitability of that retreat, before making it. There was nothing to gain by spending more time, but gain and loss had nothing to do with it.

People from the lowe portions of the village were now coming up in large groups. They shouted excitedly to the others, reporting the progress of the river. The lowest houses were already inundated. The migration in the dark, and in the heavy rain had begun in earnest.

As Ali approached his hut, he saw that Keloo and his family were there talking to his mother. Keloo was the sweeper of the village and lived in a miserable hovel on the borders of the village. "Yes, I suppose we shall go to the house of Sewaram. We shall at least go and put our luggage there." "Yes, yes," said the worried little Keloo, (Keloo had nine children and the five smaller ones were now clustered about him and his wife) "but we shall not be able to go to the house of Sewaram. I am only a sweeper and he will not allow me into his house."

That was one of the paradoxes of the village. Sewaram, although he was noted throughout his village for his charity and generosity, and though he had no objection to allowing Muslims into his house, or to going into their houses, would never countenance having anything to do with Keloo and his family. Friends had chided him, but all to no effect. And so, during last year's floods, though nearly half the village had taken refuge in the large house of Sewaram, Keloo and his family had had to go elsewhere. They had spent nearly a week of rain and wet in the open.

"We ought to move now," said Ali. "Everyone is going. The river will be here in less than an hour."

"I am ready," said his mother.

They moved away, with their bundles on their backs. They mingled with the others; now talking excitedly, now silently looking back in the faint light of the early dawn to try and see the river. Ali and his mother were separated from Keloo and his family in the crowd and the dark.

Sewaram's house was already full of soaked and dripping people, but Sewaram himself was moving about welcoming people, and calling them in by name. "Where there is place for someone in the heart," he said, "there is bound to be place for him in the house." The women were sitting inside, in the big room while most of the men were standing or sitting in the verandah, talking in a desultory manner. Panduram, the twelve year old son was also among them, excited in a sober kind of a way.

It grew lighter, and the men could see the river clearly now. Its dirty muddy waters were eddying and swirling along, through the village, carrying all the smaller and looser things along with it. Fences, thatched roofs, some old huts, chicken coops, barrels, miscellaneous pieces of wood. And it continued to rain, and the river continued to rise.

Sewaram's wife came running anxiously out to her husband. "Panduram," she said, "Where is Panduram? I have looked all over for him and I cannot find him anywhere."

"He must be around somewhere," said Sewaram, though a sharp cold stab of worry penetrated to his heart, "I'll soon find him. Has anyone seen my son Panduram?" he asked aloud. No one replied. Then one man spoke, "He was here some time ago. He was saying something about his friend Suchoo. He said he would go and look for him, I think.' Suchoo's house was further down in the village. Everybody began to search for and shout for Panduram, but he was not there. Sewaram now moved about with a worried and anxious look. "I think I will go down and have a look," he said. Ali and a couple of others accompanied him.

They went down to the edge of the water, and they shouted but there was nothing to be seen or heard. They walked up the river, but with no better result. And all the time the water was rising swiftly.

They were returning, slowly and disconsolately, when they heard a sharp cry coming from the water. They looked, and through the driving rain. they saw the figure of a boy clinging on to a piece of wood being carried rapidly down with the current, turning round and round as he went. It was Panduram.

Ali was a good swimmer, and he at once threw off his shirt and waded into the water. No one said anything, or tried to stop him. As the water rose to his waist, Ali felt his feet slipping, and he was swept off. He began swimming towards the plank and the boy, all the while being rapidly carried down stream. He shouted to the boy, to let him know that he was coming.

What he would do, when and if he reached the boy, Ali had no time to think out. All he knew was that he had to get to him first. The boy was further down river and Ali swam after him, and caught hold of the plank. "You're all right now", he said. They were still travelling swiftly down the river. Ali looked about wondering what he could do. It would not be possible for him to swim back to the shore with the boy. They were helpless in the grip of the current, and there was no fighting against it.

In front of him, Ali saw a tree. If he could somehow steer the plank of wood towards that, they would at least be able to stop themselves. What would be done after that should be decided after that. Ali swam pushing the plank, with the boy clinging to it, further out into the stream. The current seemed to get faster and faster, and it seemed to Ali that he would never be able to get in line with the tree before the current swept him past it. He pushed and swam desperately, grunding and cursing to himself. "Oh, blast" he said to himself, "that beastly son of a bitch of a tree. I'll miss the damn thing," and he pushed in a frenzy.

The tree was very close now, and two more strokes would have got him in line with it. But the current beat him. He would just miss it, within arm's reach of it. Above him there was a branch about three feet above the water, jutting out. Ali saw it and jumped at it all in the same instant He reached for it with his right hand and with his left he caught hold of Panduram by the arm above the elbow. His right hand caught the branch, and the pull on it nearly wrenched his arm off. His body below the waist was under water, and the current was doing its utmost to pull him away. The current was also acting on Panduram, who was almost completely under water. The branch was thick and wet, and it was difficult to get a good grip on it. For a moment Ali hung there helplessly, gritting his teeth with the strain that came on this arm.

He tried to brace his feet against the stem of the tree, but the stem was slippery, and the current too fast. He pulled Panduram out of the water. "Hold on to me!" he yelled to him. Panduram clutched him. Ali was now able to get both hands to the branch and ease himself. "I'm slipping," shouted Panduram, who felt the current pulling him away from the body of Ali, to which he was clinging. Ali reached down with his left hand again, and held him. "Now climb up my body," said Ali, and he pulled the boy slowly upwards, trying not to think of the pain in his right arm. By degrees the boy reached the branch and was able to hold on to it. Ali now caught his legs and pushed him up. Panduram climbed on to the branch. Then Ali pulled himself up and they were both able to rest in comparative comfort on that small branch, a few feet above the flood.

Ali looked about him, but no way of escape occured to him. As far as he could see, they would have to spend several days in that tree—if the tree held out.

He looked towards the shore and there he saw some figures. He shouted, without thinking. "Hoo-i-i!" came back the answering shout in Keloo's unmistakable high pitched voice. "Ho-o-i!" shouted back Ali. Keloo waved his hand and then began to run up stream along the bank.

Keloo ran as fast he could, slipping and stumbling on the uneven land, made treacherous with mud and rain. He met Sewaram and the others coming down towards him. "They are down there," said Keloo, panting, and pointing a vague hand towards the tree, "Get a rope. A long and strong rope and we will get them off"

It did not occur to Sewaram to question the man further or to doubt his word, for urgency was written all over the sweeper's face. He turned and ran back to his house for the rope, while Keloo and the others followed. Sewaram rushed excitedly into his house, calling for rope. He was beset with questions, but he could not answer coherently, partly because he was too excited, and partly because he did not know. The rope was produced, and Sewaram with most of the other men following, set out. "We must go further up stream said Keloo, and without a murmur, the whole party hurried forward, Keloo and Sewaram in the lead. They went up for a couple of furlongs, and then Keloo stopped. He took one end of the rope and tied it round his waist. "You people hold the rope, and let it out as I swim," he said, "and you will have to walk downstream some distance to keep up with me, or the rope may not be enough." Sewaram listened carefully and nodded his head. Two or three men caught hold of the rope, and Keloo entered the water, began to swim, and was immediately swept down stream.

Keloo swam with long, steady strokes. There was plenty of time for him to get to the tree, because he had started nearly half a mile above it. But now logs of wood and other floating debris had increased and Keloo had to be careful of this and keep on the alert, ready to dodge this. He swam out into line with the tree. and then drifted down for a couple of hundred yards before he got to it.

Ali and Panduram watched anxiously. Keloo came sweeping down, and touched the trunk of the tree first with his feet, and this broke his momentum. He quickly grasped the branch and pulled himself up.

He untied the rope and pulling in a length of it, he tied it first round

(Continued On Page 23.)

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Good - Bye To Neutrality

By

Viscount Cecil Of Chelwood

(Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Neutrality in war consists in abstention from support of any of the belligerents and neutral rights are those which belong to any state adopting that attitude.

The conception as now understood is comparatively modern. In the old days the governing idea was that any sovereign state had a right to go to war for what it judged to be sufficient cause. Others might regard the cause as flimsy or unjust as, according to present opinions, it often was. There was little restraint on methods of warfare so that neighbouring countries frequently suffered, but victory silenced all complaints. True, non-belligerents retained their rights of peace, such as they were. But if they were infringed and remonstrance brought no redress their only remedy was war. The moral position, therefore, was that the belligerents were engaged in a perfectly lawful struggle and other states were just lookers on. Gradually there grew up certain rules to regulate the relations between belligerents and non-belligerents, chiefly in commercial matters. But they made no alteration in the substance of the position.

WAR OUTLAWED

The central change made by the Covenant of the League of Nations, confirmed and emphasised by the new Charter, is that resort to war, or aggression, is in principle unlawful unless it is authorised by the international authority. In other words, the old "private" war, begun for dynastic or territorial or commercial or even religious reasons, is an international crime, and it is the duty of law-abiding countries to prevent international crime just as it is the duty of individual citizens so to act with regard to ordinary national offences. In every civilised system of law, any act of violence committed by an individual with a view to robbing the victim of his property or other rights is an offence not only against him but against the community also, which all good citizens should join in suppressing. In a street fight bystanders are not entitled to look on and do nothing. No doubt the police have a special responsibility for the prevention of crime. But the ordinary man in the street is also bound to lend his aid No one can be heard to say that he is not concerned with or is a "neutral" in such a quarrel..

The English law, like other laws, explains the reason for this very clearly. Every criminal trial of importance starts with a formal indictment which sets out the nature of the offence charged and concludes by describing it as committed "against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity." The victim may have a claim for damages which he also pursue by action. But the accusation of crime arises because of the injury done to the whole community personified by the King. This principle has been accepted for many years in all civilised countries. It is the essence of individual crime that the criminal is a public enemy. But in international affairs this conception has been only very recently adopted. So long as warlike aggression was recognised as legitimate, other nations had no right to interfere; the belligerent must be left to fight it out. Even to offer mediation, unless both sides agreed, it was regarded as an unfriendly act. We have seen the results of this system luridly revealed in the Second World War. Horrible as it has been, the progress of scientific invention promises that in the next war, if it is permitted, the consequences will be infinitely worse. It was to mitigate this barbaric state of affairs that the idea of Nautrality grew up and was more or less accepted as a refuge for nonbelligerent states. Even so it was a precarious protection. If the interest of belligerency required, neutral rights were swept away, as we have seen recently in the case of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and many other states and, as war becomes more and more destructive the Neutrals must fare worse.

To Keep The Peace

It is, therefore, high time that the peace-loving nations of the world should get together and devise some plan to prevent national quarrels destroying international civilisation. Do not forget that has been the opinion of men of light and leading for many years, nay, for many centuries. The first complete attempt to establish a new internationa system for peace was made in the Covenant of the League of Nations? It set up a central organisation to protect the whole community of nations and to prevent their disputes degenerating into war. The machinery included an Assembly and at Council, a Secretariat and a Court of Justice. All States Members of the League agreed to settle their quarrels by peaceful means, to collaborate with one another in the pursuit of social and economic progress, and sanctions were added to prevent resort to war by any State-Member in breach of its Covenant.

The new organisation agreed to at San Francisco proceeds on similar lines with certain alterations. Opinions will differ as to whether the new organisation is better or worse than the League. But in one respect it seems to me clearly an improvement.

Peace is no longer to be an ideal, voluntarily supported by the conscience and action of each member of the League. It is to be a rule imposed on all nations by constitutional machinery backed by force, and breach of this rule will be treated as an international crime. Those who framed the Covenant were very conscious that the public opinion of the world was likely to recoil from such a novelty. They knew that the corporate feeling of the officials, the military and the politicians was bound to be suspicious. They, therefore, endeavoured to provide a scheme which, while it would maintain peace, would make as few changes as possible. Even so they went too far for public opinion in some countries. To minimise opposition, though the enforcement of sanctions was made the duty of each member of the League, there was no machinery to compel the fulfilment of this duty. The result was that, especially against a powerful aggressor, members of the League were reluctant to take action. In the case of the smaller powers, this may have been natural. But the stronger members of the League—those who had permanent seats on the Council—were even less disposed to act than their weaker neighbours. Hence a growing disuse of the League until, in face of an aggression by a great military power, the system sought to be set up by the Covenant was ignored.

Lord Cecil has achieved international distinction as an advocate of world democracy and peace. He was an indefatigable defender of the Covenant of the League of Nations which he, with President Woodrow Wilson, was so instrumental in formulating at the Paris Conference in 1919 and on more than one occasion he was credited with having prevented the disintegration of the League when it was threatened by international bickering. Today, with the birth of a new League, he speaks with the authority of experience in assessing the value of the new charter.

The Golden Gate

It was to meet this difficulty that the San Francisco Conference adopted a different plan. Under the Charter it remains the duty of all members of the Organisation to stop aggression. But a special responsibility for doing so is entrusted to the Security Council, which consists, like the Council of the League, partly of permanent and partly of elective members. The permanent members are America, Russia, France, China and the United Kingdom. In discharging its special responsibility, which may include the use of force, the Council is empowered to proceed by way of resolution passed by a majority of at least seven to four. So that action against an aggressor will be action by the whole organisation represented by the Council and not the result of separate decisions by each member State. Further, it is provided that resolutions of the Council are binding on all members of the organisation; but except in matters of procedure, the majority for a resolution must include all the permanent members of the Council, provided that, if it deals with the pacific settlement of a dispute, "a party to the dispute shall abstain from voting."

Two results follow. First, none of the permanent members, however guilty of aggression, can be coerced under the Charter and, secondly, since the Council is authorised to take any action it thinks necessary for the preservation of peace, it may exercise its authority over any country whether it is a member of the organisation or not. Neutrality will no longer exist or, to put it in other words, no state can evade the peace-keeping provisions of the Charter by refusing to join the organisation. On the other hand, a State which is not one of the United Nations can bring to the attention of the organisation any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts the obligations of pacific settlement set out in the Charter. So that, though no state can rely on neutral rights, every state can have the protection from aggression afforded by the Charter.

Ancillary Provisions

There are other ancillary provisions in the Charter, such as the creation of a military staff Committee, the obligation of all members to contribute, in agreed proportions, to the military strengh of the organisation, the erection of a second Committee to deal with economic and Social questions and of a Trusteeship Council to supervise the administration of certain colonial territories. A Court of Justice on the lines of the existing one is to be re-erected and there are other minor provisions designed to promote the peace and prosperity of the world. It is not quite clear how far all or any of these provisions will apply to a State, who is not a member of the organisation.

Such is the scheme. It is undoubtedly capable of improvement. But even as it stands it goes further than the Covenant of the League in the attempt to bind all nations together in defence of peace. The course of science and particularly the invention of the Atomic Bomb warns us all that we must combine or perish.

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HIROHITO'S SURRENDER SIGNATURE

U. S. President H. S. Truman (wearing glasses) points to Emperor Hirohito's signature on the official Japanese surrender documents at the White House in Washington, the U. S. capital. The historic papers were signed by Japanese and allied leaders and were flown to Washington from Japan. In the group are (left to right): U. S. Secretary of War (since resigned), Henry L. Stimson; U. S. General of the Army George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; President Truman; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. fleet, and Dean Acheson, U. S. Acting Secretary of State.

Two dairies were engaged in an advertising war. One of the companies engaged a daredevil racer to drive a car around the town with large placards reading:—

"This Daredevil Drinks Our Milk."

The rival company came out with placards, twice as large, reading:—

"You don't have to be a Daredevil to Drink our Milk."

COINAGE DESIGN COMPETITION ★ Rs.2,000 IN PRIZES ★

IN connection with the re-coinage programme that will have to be undertaken after the end of the war, the Government of India are pleased to announce a "Coinage Design Competition", with a view to encouraging artists in the country to submit designs for India's post-war coinage. For purposes of the competition it should be assumed that the coinage will be decimalised, although that issue has not yet been decided. The terms and conditions of the competition are as follows:—

(1) A prize of Rs. 2,000 is offered to the artist whose designs will be accepted for the entire series of coins or the sum may be divided in proportion according to the designs accepted, at the discretion of the Committee mentioned under (5) below.

(2) Designs are required for the following coins whose shapes and sizes may be taken to correspond to the existing coins mentioned against them:—

(i) 50 cents	...	half rupee
(ii) 25 cents	...	quarter rupee
(iii) 10 cents	...	two annas (square shape)
(iv) 5 cents	...	one anna (scalloped shape)
(v) 2 cents	...	half anna (square shape)
(vi) 1 cent	...	one pre-war half pice diameter 0.94 inch

(3) (*a*) The obverse of all these coins will bear the head of His Majesty the King Emperor.

(*b*) Designs must be clear, simple and suitable for low relief without intricate and complicated details.

(*c*) All designs should bear the denomination in English, Hindi and Urdu only.

(*d*) No beads are required round the margin.

(*e*) The relief should be kept away from the margins as far as possible.

(*f*) Sketches should be prepared in black and white and of approximately 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

(4) All entries, which must be certified as original by the artist, should be forwarded in a registered cover, superscribed "Coinage Design Competition", to the Master of the Mint, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 15th November, 1945.

(5) The designs submitted will be considered by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India; the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department; the Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta and the Principals of two Art Schools with power to co-opt the Artist Engraver, Bombay Mint, when necessary. The decision of the Committee will be final.

(6) Rejected entries will be returned only if a specific request is made in this behalf to the Mint Master, Bombay, within a period of one month of the announcement of the result of the competition.

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AAA 476

"Would you advise me to marry a beautiful girl or a sensible girl?"

"I'm afraid you'll never be able to marry either, old man."

"Why not?"

"Well, a beautiful girl could do better and a sensible girl would know better."

BETWIXT LIFE AND DEATH!

Some Soviet Experiments In Resuscitation

In the 1943 congress of American-Soviet Friendship the Soviet-American Medical Society created a sensation by exhibiting a film which came from Moscow and in which a dog was resuscitated after having been declared dead. To physicians the revelations of the film were not exactly new. Ever since 1925 they had been reading in the medical press accounts of the remarkable work done by Dr. Serge Bryukhonenko. At the congress the latest resuscitation technique was projected on the screen, with a sound-track commentary in English by Professor J. B. S. Haldane.

Bryukhonenko is no mere trickster bent on making the multitude gasp. He wants to shed light on the process of dying. To approach this goal it becomes necessary to use an artificial heart and artificial lungs outside the body. The necessary apparatus is called an "autoejector," which is essentially blood pump and a "lung."

One part of the autoejector is connected with an artery of a dog killed by draining its blood and the second part with a vein. As everybody knows, arteries carry oxygenated blood in the living body, and the veins blood from which oxygen has been taken and which goes back to the lungs for replenishment.

Driven By Pump

The autoejector has a vessel in which dog's blood is artificially oxygenated and which serves as an artificial lung. A pump drives this oxygenated blood through the arterial system of the dead dog. Another pump, connected with a vein, takes the blood from the venous system and sends it back to the artificial "lung" to be reoxygenated. The circulatory system of the living organism is therefore duplicated.

At the recent meeting of the Soviet-American Medical Society spectators saw on the screen a dead dog, thus treated, slowly revive. Closed eyes responded to light. An electrocardiograph left no doubt that the heart was beginning to beat again. The beats were translated into sound, so that the steady thump, thump of the reviving heart could be heard. When the rhythm was normal the apparatus was disconnected and the heart kept on beating spontaneously. Three days later (according to the film) the dog was frisking about and eating. Three such dogs have been kept alive and in normal health since 1939.

The same method can be applied to keep individual organs alive. The film shows how a heart can be kept alive and beating outside the body. In fact, that is how Bryukhonenko began his researches.

The first news of the work came in 1929 after he had been experimenting for four years. It was then his practice to chloroform a dog and inject an anticoagulant to prevent clotting of blood. Whereupon the lungs were blocked off and the blood drained into a primitive autoejector. Bryukhonenko then cut off the dog's head but took the utmost care to leave blood vessels and nerves intact. As a result, the head was connected with the body of the dog by only four large neck arteries and some nerves. Nevertheless, there were signs of life.

The Final Decapitation

Next came the crucial step of final decapitation. Bryukhonenko connected the tubes of his apparatus with some of the blood vessels. Thereupon the apparatus was started. The artificial heart began to beat and the blood to circulate through the head and to reinforce the dog's heart. Bryukhonenko then severed the remaining blood vessels and connected them with the apparatus. Signs of life could be observed despite this drastic procedure.

The dog's fully severed head, now lying on a plate, was properly connected with the apparatus. To observers it seemed as if the head were merely asleep. The eyes were closed and there was no movement. The blood could be seen flowing in the tubes. As it entered the head it was bright red because it had been oxygenated in the apparatus; as it flowed back to the apparatus it was purplish. The difference in color testified to the fact that the blood was utilized in the normal way.

Though the head was motionless, it was not dead. The reason was that the anesthetic had been renewed. When the eye was touched it twitched. After twenty minutes there were more signs of life. The eyes were open by that time and looked alive. The head responded to a whole series of stimuli. Eyelids blinked when hairs on the brow were plucked. Particularly noticeable was the response when the mucous membrane of the nose was irritated. In fact, it was often necessary to hold the head on to the plate by main force The muzzle was opened and th teeth were bared in a snarl. When quinine was placed on the tongue there was every sign of repugnance. Pieces of sausage and cheese were swallowed and ejected through the top of the alimentary canal. In short, the head behaved just as if it were attached to the body. And in this condition it remained for about three and a half hours.

Human Experiment

Bryukhonenko kept on experimenting and steadily perfected his apparatus until it assumed the form of the autoejector shown on the screen In October, 1934, he told Harold Denny, Moscow correspondent of this paper, that he had actually succeeded in briefly bringing back to life a man who had committed suicide and who had been adjudged dead three hours. The dead man was resuscitated for only two minutes after the blood started circulating again but in that interval he breaked, opened his eyes and appeared to look, at the doctors clustered about him. This was the only partially successful experiment of the kind that Bryukhonenko had performed up to that time. For all we know he may have had more striking successes in his experiments since.

What is the significance of all this? Let Bryukhonenko speak:

"Every death is only apparent death in the first stage. Not until some time has elapsed is resuscitation impossible. We now have the means of studying the metabolism of the central nervous system, so that we may hope to answer such questions as these: How is the brain nourished? What products are discharged by the brain into the blood stream when it is at work and when it is fatigued?"

Probably there are other consequences. The day may not be far off when operations now incompatible with life may be performed-operations such as the repairing of the heart or brain and the restoration of the victims of shock and hemorrhage.

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS RS. 2,000

For Best Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Essays

1. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to offer Rs. 1,000/- each to the writers of the best essays on the following two subjects.

2. This competition is open to all (inhabitants of India), irrespective of age, sex or creed.

3. Every essay submitted for this competition must be in English, not exceeding 7,000 words in length.

4. Every competitor shall send two copies of his essay not later than the 1st November 1945. In no circumstances shall this time limit be extended. Every effort shall be made to judge the essays and announce the decision as soon as possible.

5. Together with the copies of the essay, the author must forward a certificate stating that the essay is his or her own 'bona fide' work.

6. No essay shall be signed, or bear in any part any name, mark, or other indications by which its writer can be identified. For purposes of identification, every essay shall be signed by some 'nom-de-plume', or motto. The copy of the essay shall be forwarded to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in a sealed envelope which shall also contain the writer's name and address and the 'nom-de-plume' or motto (enclosed in another sealed envelope) under which the essay has been submitted.

7. The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" shall be the sole judge of the relative merits of the essays submitted in competition: and his award shall be final.

8. The "Bombay Chronicle" will have the copyright in the essay purchased by it for the price of Rs. 1,000/-; and the essay may be published at the discretion of the Editor in the "Bombay Chronicle" (as well as if translated into Gujarati, in the "Bombay Samachar." The translation shall be made at their own cost by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company).

9. The "Bombay Chronicle" also reserves the right to publish any other essays received in this competition, if deemed suitable for that purpose, provided that, in each such case, payment shall be made to the author at such rates as the Proprietors or the "Bombay Chronicle" may decide.

10 The subjects for the competition are: in two classes: civic and political. Subject to the above rules, every competitor is free to write on either, or both of these subjects:

(1) CIVICS—WHAT MAKES YOUR CITY WORTH LIVING IN AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORTH LIVING IN.

(2) POLITICS—THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

Is It

ZERO HOUR IN PALESTINE?

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

Palestine is once again in the news. The Lion of Jeddah, King Iban Saud who up to now was merely growling, is belching forth roars. The Arab League has sounded the war trumpet. International Jewish leaders have echoed back the war cry. The British are moving in their crack divisions. All pointers are turned towards the Middle East—The Middle East, which is at the moment spot-lighted in London.

The fate of Palestine seems once again in the balance, as many a time before. It is like all colonies or semi-colonies (as mandates really are), just a pawn in the game of power-politics. Once the dice is loaded in favour of the Arabs, once in favour of the Jews. The game of sea-saw has gone on since 1920 when the Allies decided at San Remo to make this ancient historic city of glory and sorrow, a British mandate. The British commemorated this with the Balfour declaration, promising Palestine as the traditional ancestral home to the Jews.

ISSUE OF PARTITION

But power politics is never so simple as all that. The British also need to keep the friendship of the 19 million Arabs. The oil interests in the Middle East call for it. In 1922 Palestine area was cut down by the separation of Trans-Jordon and handed over to a friendly Arab King, protege of the Mandatory power. Then the pendulum swung again and Jews came into favour, leading to continuous Arab disturbances and uprisings. In 1937 came the British Peel commission with its recommendation for a partition of Palestine. This was favoured by Dr. Weisman, head of the World Zionist Organisation, as well as by David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

They were, however, strongly opposed by dominant American Jewish influences led by intellectualls such as Justice Brandeis, considered one of the greatest Jews of this century, and Rabbi Wise, both of whom had never reconciled themselves to the partition of 1922 and were now further incensed by the threat of a fresh delimitation. These leaders set up a committee for an undivided Palestine and poured millions of dollars into its propaganda machinery. Pro-Palestine members of the British Parliament were financed to tour and campaign against partition.

With the close of 1938, under the shadow of Munich, the pendulum began to swing again, this time towards the Arabs. The impending war crisis was making the appeasement of the Arab element imperative. In desperation the Zionists turned to President Roosevelt and White House got submerged under a flood of panicky telegrams. A very genial President granted a ready interview to Justice Brandeis. Soon President Roosevelt was talking of Palestine as the natural home of the Jews and as the best solution to the near East problem. What transpired behind the scenes is not known, but the Woodhead Commission on Palestine appointed by England laid low the idea of partition at least for the time being. But the Arab-ward swing could not obviously be arrested indefinitely even by Washington, for it is said that Roosevelt was made to protest against this swerve. As the skies thickened with war clouds again, a fresh White Paper emerged providing for the entry of only 75,000 Jews into Palestine in the ensuing 5 years.

PENDULUM SWINGS IN U.S.

The problems of the Middle East are by no means the exclusive headache of Britain. They are equally the headache of America too, for American oil interests in that stormy area are no less than British ones. Early in 1944 with the approach of the terminal date for Jewish immigration as set by the British White Paper, the Zionist elements in America got a resolution introduced in the Congress, one in the House and a similar one in the Senate, calling upon the U. S. to take appropriate measures to keep the doors of Palestine open for the free entry of Jews, facilitate their colonisation of that land, so that it may ultimately become a "free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

But definite partisanship one way or the other is not power politics. The U. S. Government applied the guillotine through the Secretary for War, who pointed out to the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee that "without reference to the merits of the subject matter of the Resolution, further action on it at this juncture would be prejudicial to the war effort." Later in the year as the general elections approached however, the atmosphere for pro-Zionism brightened. Both the Party conventions inserted strong pro-Zionist planks into their platforms. President Roosevelt sent a message to the Annual Zionist Congress endorsing the party's pro-Zionist stand. As the polling date drew near, even the War Department felt that throwing a bouquet to Zionists would not hurt the war effort! So the Senate was formally notified that the War Department's objection to a Resolution it had once thought fit to squash, was withdrawn. It was not possible to ignore the Jewish vote.

The Arab-Jew struggle in Palestine was a festering sore in the decade before the war. There was a temporary and uneasy peace between the two communities under the stress of the global war. But hardly had the hostilities ceased when the Palestine controversy again came to a boil. It is not purely a domestic issue for the Jews and the Arabs but a major international problem, on whose solution depends the peace of the Middle East.

The Zionists on their part decided to make as much hay as possible while the sun shone. The guillotined resolution was once again revived. But the election-fair-weather is always short-lived. While the Senate Committee was considering the resolution, the Zionist sun dipped once again behind the horizon. This time the blow came from the State Department. Obviously the War Department could not eat its words for a second time. The Senate was told that the passage of the resolution at this time would be unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation.

After secret deliberations the Senate Committee voted in favour of the State Department's recommendation. It was hardly possible to do otherwise for by then the world's reddest spotlight was on Palestine and Zionism. Two Jewish youths had deliberately planned and murdered Lord Moyne, the British Resident Minister for the Middle East, and what is more, cooly and dispassionately these assassins had turned the trial into an international forum to plead the cause of Zionism.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

It was inevitable that Churchill and Roosevelt should both have interviews with the Arab leaders after the Yalta Conference. The Arab world made history when King Iban Saud crossed his country's frontiers for the first time in his 64 years.

Many versions of that meeting between the proud King and the genial President have been reported and cover from one extreme to the other. All of it is important in the light of what has followed since. For one thing is sure: The President carried home to the King that the Arab-Jew problem was regarded as pretty serious and provocative and something better be done about it and quickly too; perhaps a significant hint was also dropped that nothing would be better and more welcome than an offer from the Arabs themselves towards the solution.

Simultaneously with the Yalta Show was the one at Cairo which eventually burgeoned, after prolonged labour-pains, into a proud, full-fledged Arab League with 22 articles and 9 protocols. These efforts date many years back but by 1943 however, when the then Foreign Secretary blessed it, it was made plain that the British had in a manner become reconciled to it as a deplomatic necessity and decided to bestow a condescending smile on the fledgeling. The onward course of the Arab freedom movements had become inevitable. The people in all these countries were seething with revolt. Clashes such as witnessed in Syria and Lebanon later, seemed inevitable even then.

It seemed the better part of wisdom to maintain friendly alliance with the more conservative elements such as the top rulers and leaders, and thereby keep a check on the lower strata and retain a firmer footing in these rich strategic areas. Significantly the Arab League protocol recorded a petition to England to maintain the 1939 White Paper position regarding Jewish immigration to Palestine, as also to advance that country's freedom. In fact King Iban Saud's participation (the most anti-Zionist of the Arab leaders) in this League throws the right light on its Palestine policy regarding the Jews.

VARIOUS STORIES

The termination of the five year limit set by the British White Paper almost coincided with the opening of the San Francisco Conference. The Jewish immigration came to an end except for 30,000 Jews who although granted immigration certificates were unable to use them due to transport difficulties. The new era opened ironically enough for the Zionists with the Arabs officially represented at San Francisco through their delegations, but not themselves in spite of their protests. While Mr. Churchill who in 1939 thundered against the White Paper on Palestine and characterised it as a "breach and repudiation" of Britain's mandatory responsibility, seemed to show no disposition to stand by this former declaration and revoke the White Paper.

But the hot winds of the Arabian deserts have been blowing a little hotter for the Arabs too. The international skies are thick with stories of the Anglo-American pressure on the Arab League. From London and Paris, from Teheran and Cairo rumours have floated up like smoke curls, and every body has a haunch that there can't be smoke without some fire some where. The Paris papers carried the story that the Anglo-American authorities had proposed to the Arab leaders a Jewish-Ohristian State, to be composed of the Jewish areas of Palestine and the Christian State of Lebanon. The rest of Palestine (the Arab section, was to be merged with the existing Emir Abdullah's Kingdom of Trans-Jordan.

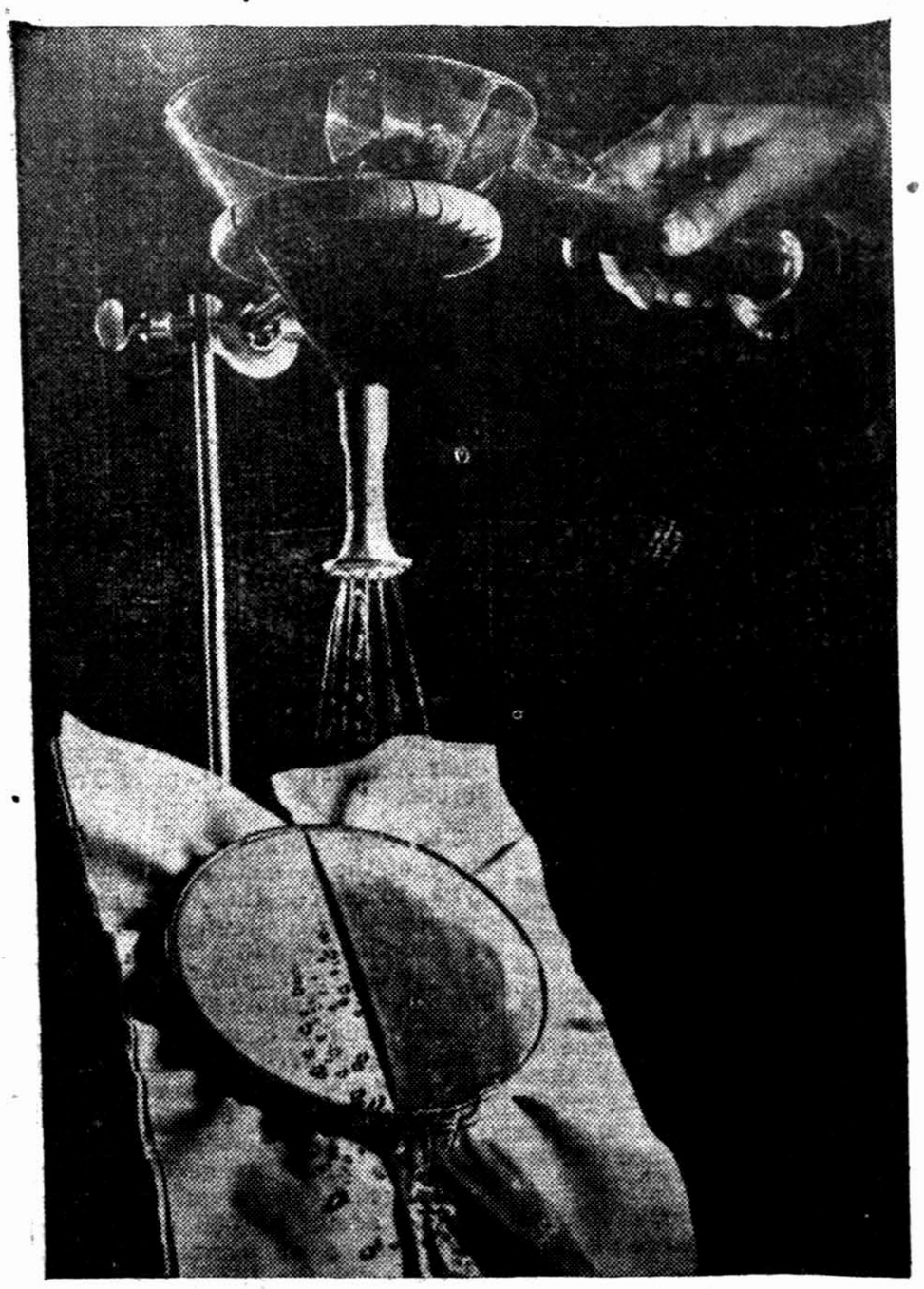
The New York press carried the story of the formation of a greater Syria, to include the Arab-Palestine districts, while the Jewish areas would be consolidated into a Jewish State, and Jerusalem sacred to the three different sects and conflicting peoples, to be made into an international zone. Cairo itself, the seat of the Arab League, carried a startlingly different tale. It is to the effect that the Arab foreign ministers who composed the Arab League Conference last march, themselves made an offer to admit 300,000 more Jews into Palestine, an increase of about 40%, bringing the Jewish population up to a million, that is, equal to the Arab population of Palestine, and hence establish a numerical parity between the two. The balance of power was to be held by some 150,000 Christian Arabs.

HIGH STROKE OF DIPLOMACY

In view of the complete closing of the Palestine gates to the Jews at present by the British White Paper, this proposal sounds both generous and as a high stroke of diplomacy, for it seems to be the only alternative to the partition of Palestine, which the Zionist leader seem more and more confident of, though they expect it to become truncated. The Anglo-American block no doubt want to placate both the groups, which like all power politics calls for a trapez performance, where the interest of neither is furthered but only that of the third party, the stronger exploiting imperialist power at the expense of the weaker two. From the imperialist point of view, a partition would not be a bad thing, for two weakling States (whose national aspiration would seem to have been satisfied by the big ones) can be better controlled.

Moreover, if the Arabs should get out of hand, and Egypt perhaps grow less amenable to the Anglo-Saxon pressure (The Egyptian Government has demanded the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt) a Jewish Palestine State created by the kind masters' hands and under obligation to the sponsors, would come in handy for strategic bases—naval and air-harbours and oil line terminus, perhaps even an alternative canal to Suez, if need be. Nor is the U. S. Government likely to ignore the wealth-controlling powerful Jewish bloc and a community of 5 million within its own frontiers. Truman on behalf of the U. S. has asked for the immediate grant of 100,000 more certificates to the Jews in contravention of the 1939 White Paper.

The British Cabinet has not so far shown any great haste to make that departure, although a few minor modifications are indicated. One is intrigued at the same time to know what deal has been dealt over Palestine in the oil agreement between England and America. It is not surprising nor was it for nothing that Iban Saud rattled n his sword at his meeting with Roosevelt and swore that it would be raised for the protection of Arab interests in Palestine. The first solution to the Palestine tangle is recognition of her independence. For a free Palestine alone can tackle the problem in a realistic way.



The standard spray-testing equipment used to determine the water-repellency of a treated fabric as compared with an untreated one in the laboratories of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

RESEARCH

When a great industrial laboratory devotes itself to fundamental research—the study of science instead of its commercial application—the results are unpredictable. Nylon, for example which in peacetime made the most glamorous of women's hosiery and now in a dozen forms is an essential war product, is one of the rsults of such pure research by scientists of the laboratories of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in the United States.

Research by du Pont was initiated with the very beginning of the company in 1802. The founder, Eleuthiere Irenee du Pont de Nemours, was a pupil of Lavoisier,, called "the father of modern chemistry." From him the 17-year-old student learned not only how to make gunpowder but also the importance of continued research. After the French Revolution young du Pont went to America with his father and a brother and set up a powder mill near Wilmington, in the Atlantic Coast state of Delaware. Successful from the start it furnished much of the powder used by the U. S. Army in the early part of the 19th century. One of the early scientific investigations completed for the company was made by Lammot du Pont, grandfather of the present chairman of the Board of Directors, when in 1857 he invented a successful blasting powder based on sodium nitrate instead of the conventional potassium nitrate.

Du Pont's first forma research laboratory, erected in 1902 was one, of the first chemical research laboratories in America. It was devoted to research solely in the field of explosives; a year later an experimental station was opened to explore the various other fields in which the company had become active.

The policy of the company has always been to diversify its activities by acquiring companies well established in certain lines of industry, such as plastics, paints, coated fabrics, electrochemical products and sporting arms and ammunition. By purchasing patents and processes from established companies in other countries, especially Great Britain and France, du Pont began the manufacture of intermediates and dyes ammonia, rayon and cellophane. The acquisition of each new business was soon followed by the establishment of a laboratory devoted to improving the product and the processes involved, and to developing new products in the same field. Today the company maintains 33 such laboratories, employing nearly 3,400 workers.

CENTRAL CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

In addition to these specialized laboratories is the central Chemical Department, with laboratories at the experimental station. This department, because of its independent position, is not troubled by daily problems arising from manufacture. Its field is fundamental research with freedom to investigate any problem in the entire field of chemistry. Its fortunes do not follow a profit and loss curve, for the company realizes that research must be continuous. During the depression days of the 1930's Lammot du Pont, then president of the company, told the chemical director that "it is more important to carry out research than to pay dividends."

Both nylon and neoprene, the first commercially successful synthetic rubber, were children of the depression. When Dr. Wallace Carothers of Harvard University joined the du Pont research staff in 1928, he chose to work on the project of making big molecules out of little ones, the process technically called "polymerization." The molecules which result are formed of regularly recurring units and are often compared to a chain of paper clips hooked together While Dr. Carothers was experimenting with the polymers, Father Julius Arthur Nieuwland, professor of organic chemistry at Notre Dame University, was working with acetylene. Some of his results were suggestive of the du Pont aims, and so a patent and royalty agreement was made, and his ideas were turned over to Dr. Carothers and his picked team. In 1931 du Pont introduced neoprene, the first synthetic rubber which could be used successfully for tires Better than rubber in some respects, it resists the deteriorating action of sunlight and heat, gasoline and lubricating oils and many chemicals because it is more gas-tight and air-tight than natural rubber, it finds a wide war use in barrage balloons, life rafts and airplane de-icers.

NYLON DEVELOPED

With neoprene safely launched, Dr. Carothers returned to his laboratory to continue on fundamental research. William Haynes, telling the story in "This Chemical Age," describes the scientist as a "curious, melancholy enthusiast who relished a really profound chemical problem as a connoisseur enjoys a vintage wine." He felt that a new type of synthetic fiber was the most promising possibility among the polymers he had been studying for so many years. Working with his associate, Julian Hill, he found a chemical compound which when hot could be drawn out through a hypodermic needle into a fine thread; unlike the other plastics, upon cooling the thread remained elastic and pliable. His material was a compound of members of two large families of chemicals. Any member of either family might combine with any one of the other group to form a better material; the possible combinations are almost infinite in number.

Two years of intensive work led to the selection in February, 1935, of one particular fiber, made from a compcund chemically known as "polyhexamethylene adipamide" and generally referred to as "66." When it was decided that this was the ideal fiber, light, tough elastic and resistant to most solvents, the company determined to reduce to a minimum "the time between the test tube and the counter." About 230 chemists and chemical engineers were assigned to work on the new fiber. By October 1938, a manufacturing plant was begun for the new yarn, now christened nylon, which had been tested and approved by hosiery manufacturers. Within 16 months the plant was in operation, turning out nylon at the rate of 8,000,000 pounds a year.

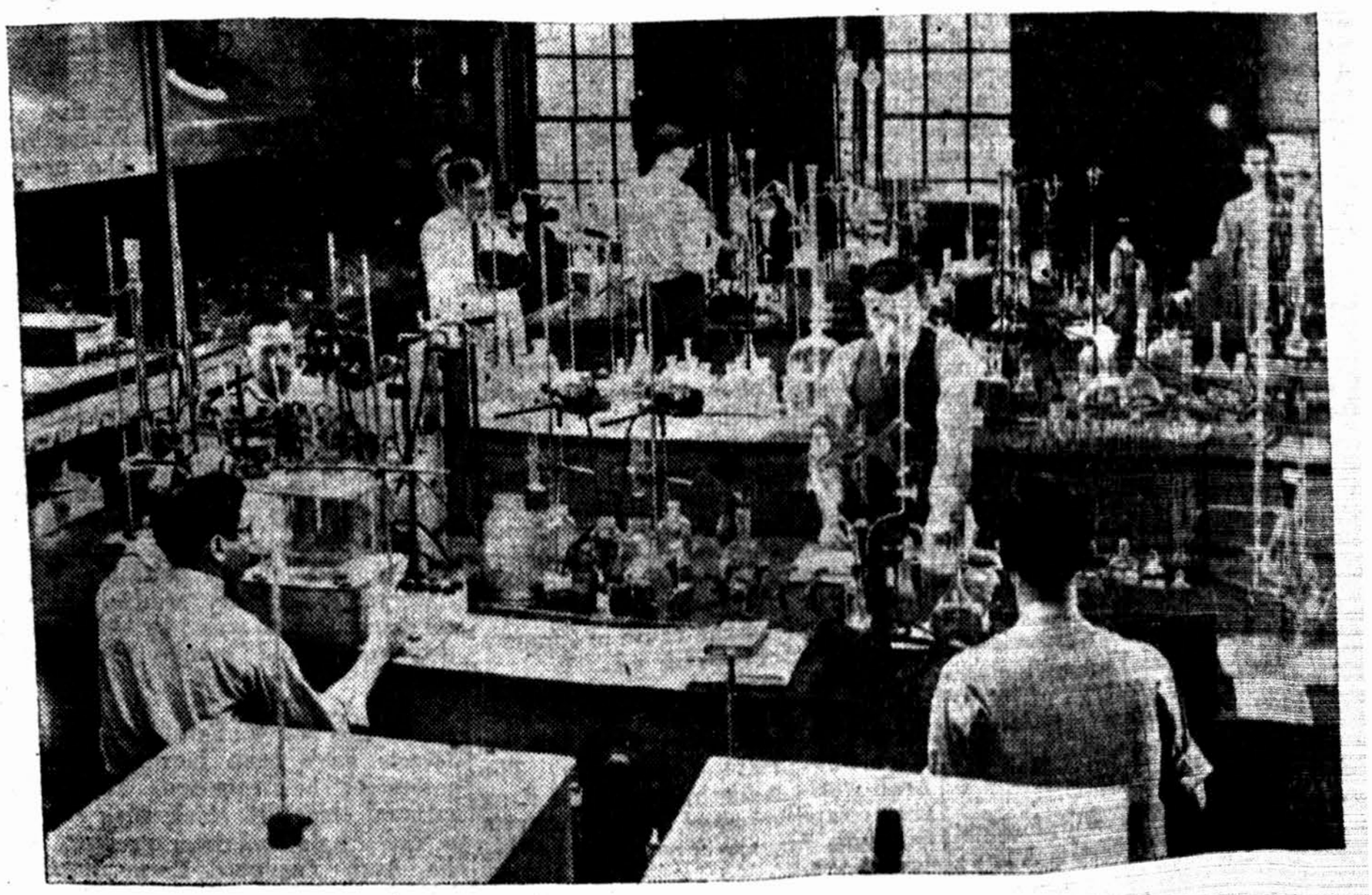
With nylon now dedicated entirely to the war, current production figures are not disclosed, but it has proved invaluable as material for parachute fabric and shroud lines, cords for bomber tires and tow rope for gliders. In the jungles, nylon resistance to mildew and rot had made it increasingly important for tents, insect netting, ponchos, hammocks and even shoe strings. Nylon itself is a plastic, the fiber being only one of its many forms. It is widely used for wire insulation, carburetor diaphragms and surgical sutures. Experimentally it makes machinery packing bearings, window screens, transparaent packaging, zipper fasteners, coated fabric and coil springs, all fabricated from nylon sheets, rods, tubes, liquid or molding powder.

DEVELOPED DYES

Before the war of 1914-'18 the United States depended for most of its dyestuffs upon Germany, which had built up a virtual monopoly among the coal-tar dyes. When the war cut off these foreign deliveries, all the American textile, paint, paper and other dye-consuming industries were in desperate straights. It was with great difficult that even enough dyes could be obtained to color military uniforms for the last war. To meet this urgent need, du Pont began the manufacture of the simpler dyes, indigo and sulphur black, meanwhile working out the formulas for the more complex secret dyes.

From this beginning has grown up the plant of the Chambers Works, across the Delaware River from the company's headquarters in Wilmington, where today more than 7,000 men and women are contributed to the war effort, not only in the manufacture of dyes but in many other war materials. When an official of the company recently asked how many products manufactured there were in the construction of the B-29 Superfortress, a list from the Chamber Works, admittedly incomplete, named 86 different materials.

Paints and dyes and related chemicals are even more vital in this war than in the last. The armed forces are using three or four times as much anthraquinone vat colors, one of the most important types of dyes, as the whole population used before the war, At present, the Organic Chemicals Department is supplying not only



A corner of the main analytical laboratory of the chemical department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., one of America's large industrial laboratories in which have been developed many of the war's essential materials.

Foundation Stone Of U. S. Industrial Success

increased quantities of dyes, but more than 2,000 other materials, each contributing directly or indirectly to the conduct of the war. They include rubber chemicals, such as accelerators and anti-oxidants; extreme-pressure lubricant bases; tetraethy lead, which makes possible the powerful high-octane aviation gasoline; synthetic camphor; textile finishes; "all-water" soaps; wetting agents; seed disinfectants; photographic chemicals; synthetic Vitamin D; and chemicals for smoke screens.

MANY WAR USES

War uses of familiar products are many. Moisture-proof cellophane wraps dehydrated foods and Army rations. It serves in the hospitals as a "germproof" wound dressing. "Freon," the fluorine chemical use in many pre-war electric refrigerators is used for air-conditioning equipment on naval vessels, especially submarines, because it is non-toxic and non-explosive.

The crystal-clear plastics perfected in the du Pont laboratories find many war-time uses. "Lucite," methyl methacrylate resin, in curved, highly polished sheets, is used as cockpit and gun turret enclosures on Flying Fortresses and other fighting planes. This plastic meets the U. S. Army specifications for good vision, lightness of weight, weathering properties, toughness and ability to withstand shock at low temperatures. The U. S. Coast Guard uses a plastic-protected electric water lamp attached to a life-preserver which lights automatically when it touches the water. Lucite's chemical resistance makes it valuable for lining acid plating tanks and transparent pipe sections which permit constant inspection of the flowing material. In medical research laboratories the ultra-centrifuges have small Lucite rotors spinning at 60,000 revolutions a minute, at a cost of £5 as compared with £1,000 for the metal ones they have replaced. Lucirte is fast supplanting metal in bone grafting and plastic surgery. The ability of Lucite rods to transmit "cold light" around curves makes it particularly good for the familiar combination flashlight-tongue-depressor and similar instruments used by the physician. Because of Lucite's excellent optical properties, it is used in many types of unbreakable, lenses, such as contact lenses which are worn on the eye to replace spectacles.

In the field of plastics a new materialcalled polythene is proving to be particularly valuable for electrical insulation. Originated by Imperial Chemicals Industries in England and further developed by du Pont Laboratories, it can be flamesprayed onto metals to form a protective coating, and it has been developed as a wire insulation which gives remarkable protection against many kinds of corrosion.

The story of du Pont plastics in wartime would not be complete without mention of a new pressure-sensitive cement developed by du Pont as an accessory product. While in manufacture, transparent plastic sections for fighter planes are protected against scratching by a tough masking paper, which must cling tightly yet peel off easily leaving a clean surface. Before the war the best adhesive used for this purpose was a rubber latex compound To replace this du Pont chemists experimented with over 150 formulas before they developed a new adhesive far better than the old one.

Recently announced is a chemical treatment that improve wood, transforming it into a new and harder substance. Soft wood becomes hard and hard wood becomes almost steel-like, and may actually replace steel in certain machinery parts. The treated wood resists splitting and scratching, is resistant to rot, insects, flame and moisture,. Furniture so treated can have close-fitting doors and drawers which will neither swell nor stick. The chemicals used are inexpensive: urea, also called carbamide, and dimethylolurea, known as DMU. When forced into the wood by vacuum-pressure process, the chemicals react with each other and with the cellulose to form a resin within the structure of the wood. The process is the result of long-range investigations conducted by du Pont and other laboratories in cooperation with the Forest Products Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service.

INGENIOUS APPLICATIONS

Ingenious war applications have been made of the special properties of materials obtained through research. It was found that the seepage of gasoline from bullet holes in self-sealing airplane fuel tanks created a highly inflammable vapor. To eliminate that hazard, synthetic cellulose sponges, first treated with a water-repellant so as to prevent them from absorbing moisture, were placed around the tanks to take up the leaking gasoline. Another example of adapting materials to war is a special use of dyes. Smoke brightly colored with special dyes is used to identify tanks on the ground to pilots of airplanes.

Early in the war, buildings camouflaged with paint could be detected by enemy aerial reconnoissance cameras loaded with infra-red film for trees and grass reflect the infra-red in sunlight differently from ordinary camouflage paint. Chemists specializing in paint then developed the so-called infra-red reflectance paint which reflects the sun's rays to the same degree as the surrounding vegetation.

Scientific tests of DDT led to its use to kill body lice which carry typhus. This material is credited with preventing a typhus epidemic in Naples. Investigations on the ability of DDT to kill other harmful insects are now under way. Although DDT was developed by others, du Pont participates in its manufacture, and the company's improved production methods recently made possible a 40-per cent price reduction on DDT to the U.S. Government.

While devoting their peak effort to speeding victory, the chemical laboratories such as those of du Pont will be able to turn quickly, when the time comes, to the work of contributing to a better living standard. Some idea of the volume of new products created by industrial research can be gained from the fact that in 1942 nearly one-half of du Pont's sales consisted of products that either did not exist in 1928 or were not then manufactured in large commercial quantities. Research has provided millions of jobs—approximately one-fourth of the Americans gainfully employed owe their jobs in whole or in part to developments based on scientific research.—USOWI

A batch of neoprene being poured from the polymerization kettle of the du Pont Company. Neoprene, the first commercially successful synthetic rubber, was developed at the company's American laboratories before 1931.

A Colour Expert making a series of tests of a dye being developed in the laboratories of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A NEW VITAMIN— FOLIC ACID

A new vitamin-folic acid-has been discovered which might be found to be a curative for many diseases, the American Cyanamid Company announced.

Folic-acid-a member of the vitamin B complex-will be made available at once in pure form to physicians in research fields with the hope they soon will discover its exact usefulness in clinical medicine.

Experiments at the National Institute of Health, a division of the Federal Security Agency, showed that rats exhibiting blood disorders could be cured by the new vitamin. At the University of Arkansas monkeys suffering from anaemia, delayed growth, diarrhoea and ulcerations were reported cured by injections of a few thousandths of a gram of pure folic acid.

According to the company he protein in blood plasma had been increased by folic acid and the relationship of albumin to globulin in the plasma tended toward normal under its use.

The name folic acid is derived from the fact that concentrated preparations of the vitamin are obtained from foliage. The vitamin, however, has none of the properties usually associated with acids being a slightly soluble and tasteless yellow powder

'Seeing Into Future Time'

'Do you believe in telepathy?' is a question that is often asked, and which, as often, elicits a non-committal reply. For most of us have had experiences which seem to suggest that thought-transference is something more than mere fantasy. Whether or not it can be accepted as a provable phenomenon is a problem which Dr. S. G. Soal has attempted to solve, and he sets out in this article the results of a long series of experiments undertaken with that object in view.

Seeing into future time? Eleven years ago, Dr. Rhine of Duke University, North Carolina, dropped a bomb among the psychologists. He claimed to have demonstrated telepathy by making people guess at some geometrical diagrams on cards.

I suppose most people have come across cases of telepathy either first hand or by hearsay. Let me give you an example. A child of ten was walking along a country lane reading a book on geometry when, suddenly, her surroundings faded away, and she saw her mother lying on the floor of a disused room at home, apparently dead, with a lace handkerchief beside her. The child was so impressed that instead of returning straight home she rushed to the doctor and brought him back with her, He found the woman lying on the floor of the room mentioned suffering from a severe heart attack. The doctor was just in time to save her life. Beside her was a lace handkerchief

Such a case as this is enormously interesting, but there is not much the scientists can do about it. It is always possible that the child might have invented part of the story after the fact, but even if the story is strictly accurate, the scientist cannot repeat the experience and vary the conditions under which it happened. And this is the essence of scientific experiment. We might go on collecting cases like the little girl's for a couple of centuries, and still be no nearer understanding them. If we want to know anything about telepathy we must not be content merely to observe; we must do experiments.

All Safeguards Taken in Experiments

When Dr. Rhine published his findings, I was extremely sceptical. I knew the snags in this sort of experiment. I had been testing telepathy by mathematical methods ever since 1928, and always without success. I wondered, among other things, whether Rhine had taken sufficient care to prevent his guessers from recognising the cards by means of, say, specks or irregularities on their backs. But I decided to repeat the experiments and to use every possible safeguard.

In a card-guessing experiment two persons are essential. You must have a person who looks at the cards—known as the agent—and another person, called the guesser, who tries to read the agent's thoughts. I seated my agent on one side of an opaque screen, while the guesser or thought-reader sat on the other side. A firm had made for me cards whose faces bore the five symbols: cross, circle, oblong, star, and wavy lines. There were 240 cards of each symbol—1,200 altogether.

When the experiment began, the 1,200 cards were arranged haphazard and gathered into packs of twenty-five. I took a pack and laid it face downwards on the table. Closing my eyes, I lifted off the cards one by one, exposing each card for a few seconds to the gaze of the agent. At a signal from me, the man on the other side of the screen had to guess which of the five symbols the agent was looking at. By sheer chance, alone, without any help from telepathy, he might expect to score, on average five correct hits in twenty-five guesses. But if he maintained an average of, say, seven or eight correct hits over a considerable number of packs of twenty-five, that would prove something more than luck was helping him.

I tested 160 people, and collected over 128,000 guesses. I stuck to the job for five solid years, testing psychic Indians, inscrutable. Chinese, Jews, and Moslems, vaudeville telepathists, spiritualistic mediums, mystic Egyptians, hypnotisable Celts, people who had been blind from birth, and people suffering from nervous break-down, and found not a trace of telepathy among any of them.

I was left alone for just three months. Then came along that super-enthusiast Whately Carington. He wanted me to see if any of the people had been guessing correctly, not the card the agent was looking at, but perhaps the card he had been looking at, or the one he was just about to look at; the card one ahead or one behind.

Carington kept on urging me to re-examine my data. I started on this job feeling hopelessly boared, but I soon stopped being bored—I became interested, and then astonished, because I discovered that two of my 160 guessers had actually been guessing the card one ahead and the card one behind, and doing this to an extent which excluded chance as an explanation. One of these two was a west-end photographer.

Now the fact that he had been guessing correctly so many of the cards one place ahead did not prove that he was seeing into the future—for the card was lying face downwards on top of the pack at the instant when he guessed it correctly, and it was possible that he was getting his knowledge from the card itself by clairvoyance. But he might have been foreseeing the mental picture which would be in the agent's mind in two or three seconds' time. We had to decide between these two possibilities. 'To test the matter, a friend of mine and I embarked on a whole series of fresh experiments.

Let me describe one of these. You will remember what I said about the necessity of safeguards. The lay-out I am going to describe may sound rather elaborate, but it was really indispensable. I had to close every loophole against trickery and leakage of information. I had to make quite certain that the man who looked at the cards was giving nothing away to the guesser, either intentionally or by accident.

Imagine two rooms—a large one called the studio and a smaller one called the ante-room—separated by one dividing wall with a door in it. The photographer sits in the ante room with a sheet of paper before him on which he writes down his guesses. Picture him as a tallish, dark man whose every movement displays the nervous irritability of the artist.

In the centre of the studio a vertical screen stands on a small table. In the centre of the screen is cut a small square hole On the side of the screen farthest from the dividing wall sits the agent in front of five cards bearing yictures of five animals, lion elephant, giraffe, zebra, pelican. To prevent the cards being seen by anyone but the agent, they are not only face-downwards on the table, but they are covered by a box whose only open side faces the agent.

On the near side of the screen stands experimenter No. 1, with a bowl which contains a large number of coloured counters in five different colours, equal numbers for each colour In the ante-room experimenter No. 2 sits beside the photographer.

Unseen by anyone else, the agent shuffles the five cards and lays them face downwards in their row in the box. It is agreed that the five colours white to blue are to stand for the positions 1 to 5 of the cards in the box counting from left to right.

Looking straight ahead, experimenter No 1 takes a counter from the bowl, presents it at the hole in the screen, pauses for a fraction of a second, and calls in a loud voice 'First Guess.' When the agent sees the counter at the hole—say a red one—he slightly raises the fourth card in the row, looks at its face and lets it fall face downward into its place Red stands for 4. When he hears 'First Guess,' the photographer immediately writes down in the first square of his paper one of the five letters L, E, G, Z, or P, these being the initials for the five animal names. Experimenter No. 1 drops the counter into the bowl, draws out another, shows it at the hole and calls 'No. 2.' The agent looks at the appropriate card and the photographer writes down another initial letter in the second space of his paper. As each counter is presented at the hole, a person sitting where he cannot see the cards records the colour of the counter.

Results Compared After Two Hundred Attempts

Experimenter No. 1 goes on drawing out counters at intervals of about two-and-a-half seconds, and when fifty guesses have been made he goes round the screen, turns up the five cards and records their order: say L, G, P, E, Z. The agent then reshuffles the cards out of everyone's sight, and another sheet of fifty guesses is finished in the same way. After about 200 guesses the experimenters and witnesses come together and compare the photographer's list of guesses with the actual order of animal pictures as seen by the agent. A count is made of the number of guesses correct on the actual card the card one ahead and the card one behind.

We found that working with our first agent, the photographer got the card one ahead correct on an average between six, seven, eight, and nine times in twenty-five trials. After a few weeks' work, the odds against chance had mounted to astronomical figures. Remember that experimenter No. 1, who gave the signal when to guess, could give the photographer no help by the inflections of her voice because she did not know the order of the cards in the box.

But we soon satisfied ourselves that for the experiment to succeed, it was essential for the agent to know the order of the cards in the box. If the agent did not know the order; and was not allowed to look at the cards as the counters were shown, the experiment failed. This suggested that clairvoyance was not explanation of success. But even when the agent looked at the pictures, the experiment did not succeed with everyone acting as agent. Some people were very successful as transmitters or agents; others were no use at all.

All this indicated that the photographer obtained his knowledge of the card one ahead by foreseeing the mental picture which would be in the agent's mind in about two-and-a-half seconds' time

One day we made an astonishing discovery. We tried the effect of speeding up the presentation of the counters so that the interval between successive counters was reduced from two-and-a-half seconds to about one-and-a-half seconds, and we found that the photographer ceased to score on the next card, but began to score correctly the next-but-one.

Now at the instant the photographer made his guess, the counter whose colour determined the card to be looked at two places ahead, could not possibly have been selected by the experimenter—the photographer's guess was being decided by a mental event in the agent's mind which did not take place till three seconds later. Apparently the law of causation was being reversed—a result was preceding in time a cause of which it was to be the effect.

The shift of the precognitive effect from a plus 1 card to a plus 2 card noted with one agent was fully confirmed with another.

I do not think these experiments are open to any attack. The mathematical theory of probability has been in use for a great many years in checking the results of card-guessing experiments; in fact, card-guessing is an ideal field for the exercise of the mathematical theory. Any critic, who tried to demolish our work on mathematical grounds would first find it necessary to overthrow the accepted statistical practice of the last fifty years—and this would give him a severe headache.

More than twenty intelligent observers took part in the experiments, including philosophers like Profesor Habberley Price, of Oxford, and psychologists like Professor Mace, of London; but no one could find a flaw.

It seems to me that our experiments now make it almost hopeless to attempt to explain telepathy by means of electro-magnetic waves or radiations emanating from one brain and impinging upon another. In our experiments, the 'message' was received by the photographer and acted upon before it could have been conceived, let alone transmitted by the agent.

I have no doubt that the materialists will maintain that such thing cannot happen, since they upset their idea of phisical causation. Of course they do, and that is just why they are to me so stimulating and important There is no reason whatever to suppose that the material world embraces the whole of reality. Our experiments are to me pointers to a Universe of Reality which lies outside the physical order.

Form the mental picture of a house you lived in thirty years ago. This mental picture is real, but it is not inside your head or outside it. It is not in physical space at all. Or, again, who could give a physical description of the meaning of a Beethoven sonata? These are non-physical realities.

I believe that in this extra-physical world of mental images in which telepathy operates, our human personality has its deepestroots, and in this world it may still survive after the physical organism has ceased to function.

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In war-time Chungking, as in any other capital, it was easier to find a job than to find a wife and still easier to find a wife than to find a house!

But life must go on .. Read in this fascinating article how life went on, how young China, so steeped in oriental custom, solved the intriguing problems...

BOY MEETS GIRL IN CHUNGKING

By Franklin Chu

A common saying in Chungking runs: it is easier to find a job than to find a wife and still easier to find a wife than to find a house. That summarizes the situation of marriage in China's war-time capital.

Boys and girls do meet, but they find difficulties in lovemaking and courtship. If they do get married, they find still greater difficulty in getting a place to live in. Chungking is not an ideal place for love-making, for it is over-crowded, and lovers are inconvenienced everywhere they may want to stay for a heart-to-heart chat.

Young men cannot solve the problem by taking their girls for automobile rider, because there are hardly any automobiles. The movies are not an entirely satisfactory solution, for the theatres are usually packed and the seats are hard wooden chairs. The two small Chungking parks are much used by pedestrians going from one part of the town to another, and the park benches are of stone, which is exceedingly cold during the late fall, winter, and early spring.

Even on these cold benches many couples have to sit for hours. The worst of it is that they have to share the cold, damp Chungking air with the policemen on duty. And once a while, a peddler may interrupt their conversation by asking if they won't buy some cigarettes or the now-famous Szechwan tangerines.

Wanderlust?

Many love-makers spend their time in visiting shops or tramping the sidewalks, particularly along Chungking's Victory Road which connects the upper part of the city with the lower, running along the steep hillside, where the population is comparatively sparse, in a huge "V" shape. These people are known in Chungking's wartime slang as "Inspectors of the Roads."

To go to a tea-room costs money. For two cups of green tea and a few pieces of cake the boy-friend may have to pay a half-day's salary. In these hard times girls do not want their prospective husbands to spend too much

Chungking is so densely populated that a great number of its inhabitants live in dormitories, separate dormitories, of course, for men and women. Many families live in one room houses. These conditions, caused by the war, make it exceptionally difficult for a young man to find a place to carry on his courting, and it is likely to be a subject very much on his mind in China's war Capital-a city with almost twice as many men as it has women.

Life Must Go On

Despite all these difficulties and inconveniences, however, many people got married during the last 7 years. Chungking's vernacular dailies are full of ad's announcing marriages People used to announce their marriages in newspapers, adding such customary words as: "In time of national crisis the ceremony is to be conducted in a most simplified manner."

Not so many years ago, all marriages of Chinese young men and young women were arranged by parents through matchmakers, and not a few young men are still handicapped by the mothers of their girls Mothers who do not agree to dim lights in a tea-room or dark corners in a park are referred to as "electric bulbs."

Many young men marry girls working in the same offices. The reason is that they have more chances of companionship there. Such is but one form of boy-meeting-girl, just as it might take place in America or any other country. Married couples, who once tasted the bitterness in their days of courtship are sometimes generous enough to provide in their homes, small as they may be, for other young people to meet, at parties or otherwise.

The war has its obvious effects on the attitude of the younger Chinese toward marriage. The family has, as a result of disorganization, lost its importance as the sole concern of the individual and has lost its hold on the children. Young people nowadays have complete freedom in selecting their life companions as compared with conditions ten or fifteen years ago. They may make mistakes but they prefer to make their own choice

Albert & Alice

Take Albert and Alice as one of the typical examples of war-time marriage in China. Albert was a Junior Secretary in a government office 5 years ago. Alice was the younger sister of one of his colleagues, a student of the National Central University in the suburb of Chungking, who two years later joined Albert's office as a clerk. They had chances to see each other as Albert often visited her home during off-duty hours. On Sundays when Alice came home from her school, Albert used to take her out to dinners and movies, Albert being considerably well off then, for the commodity prices had not increased very much.

Their intimacy ripened when Alice joined Albert's office after her graduation As Alice's brother and sister-in-law lived in a very small house made of bamboo and mud, like most of Chungking's makeshift buildings, it was natural for Albert and Alice to seek after better places where they could talk to and understand each other. They chose to become "Inspectors of the Roads."

They often chatted, laughed and quarreled together along the streets of Chungking. Alice was sometimes seen sobbing at streetcorners while Albert made humble apologies. She was sometimes seen walking very fast with Albert chasing, as though he feared he would lose her, for he had probably offended her. Sometimes they were in hot argument and sometimes they talked in low whispers.

Wooing On The Roads

Tears and laughter on the street had finally united the two, and they were married a little over a year ago. Like Alice's brother and sister-in-law they are now living in the office-provided dormitories, in which each couple is allowed to occupy one or two rooms.

Their wedding was a very simple affair. They invited only some of their friends and relatives. The ceremony was brief

Wedding was formerly a very elaborate affair in China. It took many days to make the necessary preparations. On the day of a marriage the bride usually rode in a well-decorated sedan chair and marched in procession from her own home to the bridegroom's. The procession was accompanied by an old-fashioned band. Gongs were beaten and firecrackers released.

Modern weddings are held in private homes, hotels and office auditorium as well as in churches. Usually there is no procession and no sedan chairs are used The bridegroom and bride bow to each other and to their parents and the witnesses. During the war-time there are almost no luxurious feasts though dinners are given. Many couples give only tea to friends and relatives at wedding parties.

The Introducer

One interesting character at wedding ceremonies is the "introducer." Usually there are two "introducers;" they are supposed to be match-makers but most of them never really "introduce" and are sometimes called "puppets". When they are asked to say a few words at the ceremony, they often make this self-apologetic speech "We are invited to serve as 'introducers.' As the bridegroom and bride knew each other even before they knew us, we now merely serve as puppet introducers. We are actually not needed."

But the figure who serves as match-maker or "introducer" is still indispensable. It is a sort of institution and it seems that without an "introducer" the couple cannot be united though modern young men and women know how to approach each other.

Honeymoon

Honeymoon does not practically exist in war-time China, for people cannot afford to spend too much money and time for travelling. Usually people take a few days off from their work and spend them as a "honey week", either to enjoy a quiet life which is new to them or to take a short trip which would not cost very much.

Albert, for instance, took his bride to Peipei, a beautiful spot north of Chungking, where one of Szechwan's best hot springs is located. Albert for several years had wanted to visit the place. It was there that he finally spent his "honey week", and he knew that he would have little chance to visit it again as such a trip, though short, costs quite a good bit of money and he could hardly spare a few days from his increasingly heavy duties and he was expecting to become a father very soon.

Divorce is now more common in China than ever before. Though most younger Chinese prefer the boy-meets-girl method, they are still in a trial-and-error stage. They make mistakes and such mistakes can sometimes be rectified in other ways and sometimes only be covered by divorce.

Shelly Liu and his wife fell into constant disputes over a number of questions, such as, how to spend week-ends and how to take care of their two-year-old daughter. Both of them were stubborn and refused to surrender. They finally went to a lawyer for a divorce.

A Happy Ending

After they had come out of the lawyer's office, both felt a little uneasy. The wife could not help weeping. Liu mumbled something to himself and turned to his divorce-to-be, asking: "How about return to our old life and forgetting the lawyer?"

He tore up the divorce contract and went straight home with his wife. They started life anew and enjoyed it as though they were always in their "honey week". Their attitude towards marriage now is: Try to understand and appreciate each other and you will not suffer even if you have made a mistake.

Many young people in China today have that attitude towards marriage and are able to maintain happy matrimonial life despite war-time difficulties, because they find zest in both the sweets and the bitters of life.

HUMOROUS SIDE OF BRITISH ELECTIONEERING

Hecklers Had Their Fun

Who provides the biggest laughs at election meetings? Undoubtedly the, 'wag" in the audience-the humorits who is in his element, heckling and scoring off the speakers.

Captain J. F. Finn, author of guides to speakers, tells how, at an open-air meeting, he was constantly interrupted with questions on unemployment by a huge, six-foot-three fellow. Captain Finn asked what work he did. The man dodged the trap and sent the audience into roars by replying with a grin: "Guvnor, I'm a jockey!"

At another meeting a heckler sneered at the "blithering nonsense" Captain Finn was talking. "Well, sir." he retorted, "at any rate you pay me the compliment of staying here to listen." "Yes," said the man, "and I sometimes go to see the monkeys at the Zoo!"

Dangerous Questions

It is always dangerous for a speaker to ask questions. "What we want," said one, "is men with convictions, and where shall we find them?" A voice: "In jail, guv'nor!"

"Gentlemen," said another candidate. "we need something to carry this constituency by the biggest majority ever known. What is it?" Several voices: "A different candidate!"

A candidate who shouted, "Are you Englishmen going to take all this lying down?" got the reply: "The reporters are doing that!"

A speaker who exclaimed pompously "I am speaking for the benefit of posterity" hardly expected the retort: "If you don't hurry up and finish they'll be here too." A worse surprise awaited one who declaimed, at a meeting near Exeter: "What we want, and what we are going to get, is free land." A clod landed near him, with the comment: "That's a bit of Devonshire to get on with!"

Out Of Order!

A speaker protested to a heckler: "You say I'm out of order, then perhaps you will tell me in what way I'm out of order?" "You should ask a vet," replied the man.

When a fervid orator demanded: "We must get rid of Socialism, Communism and Anarchism!" a voice begged: "Chuck in rheumatism while you're about it, guv'nor!"

Just one word is sometimes enough to bring the sublime down to the ridiculous: "I want land reform, housing reform, insurance reform..." "Chloroform," added a voice.

"A man who admits that he is wrong is an honest man, and a true gentleman, but the man who keeps silent when he is right is—" 'Married!' quietly interposed someone in the audience.

The honours are not always with the audience; sometimes the speaker scores. An example was the retort of Lord Birkenhead to a man who rose repeatedly at a Liverpool meeting shouting. "What about food taxes? Who's going to tax my food?" "Reassure yourself." said F. E., "I have yet to hear that thistles are to be taxed under any system of Tariff Reform."

Getting Their Own Back

A heckler called out to a speaker in a distressed area: "You say there's a lot of unemployment. I deny it. How do you account for the fact that my sister who lives here cannot get a man to saw her logs?" "I refuse to answer that question," was the reply, "until I have seen your sister!"

Asked whether he was in favour of a tax on bachelors, a Northampton candidate, Captain A. F. G. Renton, replied: "No. sir; because I'm in favour of the policy of not putting a tax on raw material."

In a Durham by-election a heckler shouted at a speaker: "Gang away, man, an' dee some woork!" "But I'm as much a worker as you are," he replied. "What do ye woork at?" the man asked. "At the moment," said the speaker, "I'm trying to get some sense into your head, my friend." "Aal reet, but what are ye?" "Well, you can put me down as an unsuccessful woodcarver."—(Tit-bits)

The How And Why Of Camouflage

By HUGH CASSON

Camouflage was a vital weapon in war—but a bigger task awaits it in peace.

Camouflage is a weapon of war. In nature, where peace is never declared, it is still an instinct. In civilised man it is a scientific art, which is only practised in times of danger. It is well known that wild animals, birds, fishes and insects depend largely for their survival upon their camouflage. But man has lost both the instinct and the physical devices for its expression, and when the need for concealment comes he must learn the art afresh, and use all his ingenuity to achieve what once was as natural to him as the movement of his limbs.

Both man and his work-whether it be a factory, a path, or an ice-cream carton-are conspicuous against a natural background. Indeed, from the air, the pattern of his activities can be read back through the centuries (In aerial photographs, the marks made by dragging the monoliths to Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England, can still be seen scarring the surrounding turf.) Normally this is of little importance except sometimes from an amenity point of view, but in wartime, and particularly since the development of aircraft, the concealment of men, movement and material is often vital to success.

To achieve this is the aim of camouflage, and its importance is fully realised by the British and U. S. staffs responsible for planning operations in the Far East where the use of surprise tactics or camouflage of intent-and the training of troops in personal concealment have made valuable contributions to Allied victories over the Japanese. Nowhere has this been better demonstrated than in Admiral Mountbatten's victorious Burma campaign, much of which was fought through dense jungle.

The purpose of camouflage is simple. It is to deceive the eye of the enemy in such a way that his recognition of the target is prevented or at least delayed. To achieve this purpose the camouflage designer can use offensive or defensive methods, or a combination of both, for they are complementary and not opposed.

Which method or methods he adopts will depend upon two things. First, obviously, what the target is being camouflaged against. Is it the night-bomber or the sneak day-raider which Britain endured for so long? Is it long-range artillery or small-arms fire? Is it the camera or the human eye?

Secondly, what degree of concealment does the importance of the target demand? There is no point in wasting elaborate disguise upon something which is not valuable enough to be worth such expensive ingenuity. These are the basic principles of his problem. The solution will be affected, of course, by many things, such as geographical position and climate, availability of labour and material, and costs, both initial and maintenance. Each problem must be dealt with separately in the light of its own conditions, and after a careful study of the target and its site from air and ground and in all conditions of light and weather.

In the Far East war, obviously these controlling conditions differ sharply from those with which British experts were familiar in Europe. The light, climate, topography and vegetation of this region together present an entirely new and strange set of problems in physical camouflage. New materials capable of withstanding tropical temperatures and the attacks of insects have had to be devised.

Technique has had to be adapted to island and jungle warfare in which three important conditions prevail. First, the camouflage of large installations such as dockyards or airstrips is clearly impracticable when they are placed upon islands very little larger than their own boundaries, or in jungles where they provide the only scar for hundreds of miles. Second, the conditions for personnel cancealment-of individuals or of small bodies of troops-could hardly be better than in the jungle and these demand the closet study. Third, since it is impossible to conceal a moving ship from the air-no device has yet been invented to disguise a foaming wake-surprise in amphibious warfare can only be achieved by offensive or mental camouflage, by concealment of purpose.

This demands not only good security measures at the base, but also a highly imaginative approach in much wider fields. In such a gigantic game of bluff the possibilities are almost endless. They range from such minor ruses as disguising trucks as tanks (and vice versa), and issuing Arctic equipment to troops bound for the tropics, to more ambitious projects such as fake harbours, or even the double bluff of building obvious dummies and then using them.

The camoufleur must know his grammar-those elementary principles of light and colour which are the same in Burma as they were in Normandy. He must know that tone value (i.e. intensity) generally decreases as colours darken. He must know that form is revealed to the eye by cast shadows and by the tone values of the planes constructing that form. He must know that tone and texture are more important than colour.

He must know how to destroy "shine" with applied texture, how to dispel revealing shadows with paint and screens, how and where to use disguise and imitation. At all costs he must avoid-and if he is an artist this is a real danger for him-the fault of picture-making, the designing of patterns for their own sake.

Camouflage is functional art. Its job is to solve an exact technical problem. It has nothing to do with aesthetics. But the fact that camouflage is usually done by artists or at least by men of sensibility, inevitably invests the results with distinct aesthetic value. No art form is entirely new, and camouflage is visually only a strangely coloured and elaborate offshoot from a plant whose roots can be found in many places, from the dynamic restless qualities of 18th century rococoarchi, lecture to the liner pattern and strangely twisted shapes of contem porary abstract painting.

But before we did it final farewell let us not forget its potential peacetime value, which lies principally in two directions rural and urban. First as a means of keeping our ugliest industrial buildings-sited often for security reasons in the depths of the country-concealed within those multi coloured modesty vests in which they are inoffensive to the eye. And second, as another tool in the hands of the town planner.

The handling of colour to create accents or to emphsise certain planes changes of direction has been widely used in interior decoration. Its possibilities in the street have never conscieusly at least, been fully explored.

Britain's camaoflage is doing its war job well, with grace, efficiency and gaiety. In skilled hands its peacetime contribution could surely be no less valuable.

The Fishmonger Who Sold Seals

When Klaus Hagenbeck opened a fish shop in Hamburg somewhere about the beginning of last century he could hardly have been expected to know that he was starting business in what was to become one of the most heavily bombed cities in the world.

His great-grandson Carl found it out to the tune of some half a million marks, representing stock-in-trade which he lost in the first mass R.A.F. raid on Hamburg in July, 1943.

By that time the Hagenbeck business was by no means confined to fish. It covered just about every form of animal life from white mice to elephants.

Carl's half-million was tied up not in cod and flounder but in bison and buffaloes, jaguars and giraffes, and other strange beasts such as Siberian tigers. He still has animals at his Hamburg headquarters worth upwards of three million marks (£75,000) For the great-grandson of a fishmonger, he can't be said to be doing too badly.

★

The story of the Hagenbeck family's rise to fortune as the world's most famous wild animal dealers began when great-grandfather Klaus branched out from fish peddling to fish catching. He built up a small fleet of boats which went farther and farther afield in search of fish to satisfy the hearty German appetite.

One day a captain returned to port with a baby seal as an unusual gift for his master.

Taking a somewhat commercial view of this surprise present, Klaus sold the seal to a sideshow in a touring fair, and thus began a trade which his son Carl was to develop to his great profit and the ultimate exclusion of the fish business.

Within a comparatively few years the name of Hagenbeck was known to wild animal hunters, zoo curators and circus ring-masters all over the world. Dock workers became quite accustomed to unloading a couple of elephants or a crate of tigers for the firm and soon the stock on hand was so large that Carl opened his own zoo to show it off in and gather a few extra marks on the side.

The steadiest demand for animals came from circuses. So the Hagenbecks opened the world's strangest school-teaching animals to do tricks.

★

The Hagenbeck zoo was on a site uncomfortably close to an important target, and in the R.A.F.'s July. 1943, raid on the city about 160 animals were killed. Everyone feared that hundreds of others would escape to roam unchecked around the city-to eat or be eaten.

The only animals which did escape, however, were two wolves. Strange to say, they returned of their own accord the very next day. This surprised even Hagenbeck, who likes animals but hasn't much trust in wolves.

The explanation seems to have been that the wolves were so shocked by some of the people they met outside that they went back to the zoo in disgust. Even a wolf, it would appear has its pride. Ian Bevan in "News Chronicle."

NEHRU VIGNETTES

Miss Santha Rama Rau narrates the following incident in her book "Home to India" published in America.

.....Back in Bombay the family cook was called in and given the menu for dinner, and casually informed that the guest was India's number two political figure, Jawaharlal Nehru The cook "a hard faced and taciturn man' had never aroused much interest in the household, but that night he became an individual. To the Rama Rau establishment dinner varied considerably from plan but brought from Nehru a compliment. Later the cook admitted he made the changes after seeking out Nehru's servants and learning their masters special tastes. He had purchased the groceries with his own money and he refused to be reimbursed—Nehru explained the cook. "will be the saviour of our country"—The dinner was the kitchen's tribute

EVERY INDIAN A CONGRESSMAN!

Four-Anna Membership To Be Abolished?

Move To Make India's National Organisation Compact And More Efficient

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 6. (U.P.I.): A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IS UNDER CONSIDERATION, THE "UNITED PRESS OF INDIA" LEARNS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MIND IS SAID TO BE AGITATING ON THIS QUESTION FOR SOMETIME AND THE MATTER MAY COME UP FOR DECISION SOON.

There is a suggestion that the four-anna membership of the Congress should be abolished and all Indians be considered as members of the Congress. The actual organisation, therefore, will become smaller and will consist only of workers who take an active part in Congress work.

The present constitution, it is stated, does not lead to efficient working and the necessity of smaller deliberative bodies is being increasingly felt.

These big changes in the constitution may be made at the next plenary session of the Congress.

RECORD SALE OF NATIONAL FLAGS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Oct. 5.

Sale of National Flags during Gandhi Jayanti here exceeded in number that for any of the last 15 years.

BARDOLI DEMANDS COMPENSATION

SURAT, Oct. 5. (A.P.I.): It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Narhari Parikh and Mr. Khushalbhai Patel, trustees of the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram, have sent notice to the District Magistrate of Surat that the Government should pay a compensation of Rs. 72,500 for damages to the Ashram when it was under Bombay Government after August 1942.

The Ashram was returned to its Manager on September 4, 1945.

AZAD TRIES FOR RELEASE OF "FORWARD" EDITOR

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6. (U.P.I.): It is reliably understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is in correspondence with Lord Wavell regarding the release of Mr. Satyaram Bakshi, former Editor of the "Forward" and "Liberty" of Calcutta and now a security prisoner in the Naini Central Prison who is reported to be suffering from various ailments.

Sarat Babu For Kurseong

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6. (A. P. I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will leave for Kurseong on Monday for a stay of about three weeks there. He will return to Calcutta on November 1 to receive Mahatma Gandhi, who is expected here the next day. He will accompany Mahatmaji on his Midnapore tour.

BAJPAI TO ATTEND INDIAN ART EXHIBITION AT DENVER

WASHINGTON, Oct 5. (Reuter): The Indian Agent-General, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai will arrive at Denver, Colorado, on Sunday next to speak at the opening of the Exhibition of Indian art at Chappell House there. He will remain in Denver until the following Wednesday, during which time he will attend a reception and deliver a talk on India at a dinner. He returns to Washington on October 11

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (DECEMBER.)

New York, Oct. 6

Previous Closing	23.38
To-day's Opening	23.34
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing	23 42
Difference	+4

FRANCE STILL AT WAR WITH SIAM

Will Consult Britain For Settlement Of Territorial Problem

LONDON, Oct. 5. (U.P.A.): France still considered herself in a state of war with Siam, a well-informed French source told the United Press of America to-day, adding it would be continued until Siam restores to the Indo-Chinese Confederation all territories invaded by the Siamese army in September 1940 and formally annexed by the pro-Japanese puppet Government in March, 1941.

This source said France has not forgotten the "Little Pearl Harbour" coup of Japan's Siamese satellites and refuses to recognize Vichy agreements with Siam.

The informant said Sias is unwilling to recognize the existence of a state of war with France but at the same time is unwilling to restore any territory to France. France proposes to settle the Siamese problem in consultation with Britain as territories under British control, such as four Malayan provinces and two of Burma's Shan provinces, were also annexed by "Greater Siam", the source added.

France will have no further territorial claims against Siam after the restitution of the annexed territories although other guarantees may be sought as a safeguard against further Siamese aggression, he claimed.

WINDSOR HITS U. S. PRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 5

New York evening papers front-page Windsor's return to England, saying the Duke received a "Sinatra welcome at the gates of Marlborough House". Socialist England has given Windsor a better reception than Baldwin's England gave him on his exit on marrying the woman he loved Time marches on as die-hards lag behind.

STOP PRESS

JINNAH TO CONTEST CENTRAL ASSEMBLY SEAT FROM BOMBAY.

QUETTA, Oct. 6. (A.P.I.): It is reliably learned that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will contest the Central Assembly seat from the Bombay City Muslim Constituency. It is further learned that he has applied to the Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League for ticket.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will proceed direct to Bombay and will not stay in Karachi for a week as previously contemplated.

APPLICATION AGAINST MR. TEESDALE FILED

BENARES, Oct. 6. (A.P.I.): An application against Mr. Teesdale, a Police Inspector under whose supervision the police are alleged to have dragged three undertrial prisoners of the Danagung dacoity case from the District Jail to the Court, was filed to-day in the Court of the District Magistrate, under Sections 166, 337, 338, 323 and 325, read with 149 I.P.C. by Mr. Mohan Pyare, a local vakil and a member of the Benares District Congress Committee.

Britain's Dilemma

Can't Ignore American Demand For Jewish Commonwealth In Palestine

FACES FEAR OF ARAB REVOLT ON OTHER HAND

From D. F. KARAKA, "Chronicle" Special Representative

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6.: FAST COMING TO THE FOREFRONT AS WORLD PROBLEM NUMBER ONE IS PALESTINE.

WHOSE PROBLEM?

Hitherto, Britain's attitude had been that Palestine was essentially a British problem and that the White Paper of 1939 was the basis of British policy regarding Palestine.

While Britain acted under League mandate, in fact, Britain was all supreme in Palestinian matters.

But, unlike after the first World War, Britain's hands are now being forced by United Nations.

VOICE OF AMERICA

First signs of this outside pressure on Britain was President Truman's letter to Attlee asking that hundred thousand Jews be allowed into Palestine immediately.

Yesterday in Maddison Square Gardens at a tremendous rally, Governor Dewey spoke the voice of America urging Britain to open the gates and establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth. The rally was under Jewish auspices but Dewey's presence gave it almost national significance.

Dewey justified America's interference by saying "Our own Government and people are deeply involved. It was the common victory of ourselves and our Allies in World War One which made possible the British mandate of Palestine. The text of the Palestine mandate was incorporated in a convention between our country and Britain. It has been confirmed by every President since 1920 and both our political parties are publicly committed to bring it to fruition".

The result is that Britain is faced with a dilemma.

ATTLEE HOLDS TORY BABY

The effects of the Tory policy of divide and rule in Palestine are being felt now. On the one hand, there is the mandate being demanded to be enforced by the Jews and other nations at the most crucial hour of Jewish history.

On the other hand, there is the fear of stirring an Arab revolt. Attlee's Government is holding the baby conceived during Conservative Government days. As with India, the sins of predecessors are hampering the British Government to-day.

America is, however, more interested in Palestine than in India because Palestine's solution more directly affects America. In the American zone of occupation in Germany there are hundreds of thousands of Jews.

DEWEY'S SUBTLE ELECTIONEERING

Also, Jewish vote in a State like New York is tremendous and none aspiring to high office in the United States can afford to ignore it. That is why Dewey's intervention on the essentially Jewish scene is subtle electioneering propaganda for himself and an indication that Dewey will fight Truman at the next elections. He will make one more bid for White House in 1948. He will fight with even better chance this time. 4

JEW'S TIMELY BLOW.

American Jews have struck at the appropriate time. Britain cannot afford to ignore America to-day. America has not sanctioned the loan to Britain yet. Many of those, in whose power it is to grant that loan, are American Jews. Likewise, Jews in America know that a fight for power politics will take place now. Later, their voice will be lost in the wilderness. They have struck a timely blow because the humanitarian aspect is at a peak now with Jews being released from concentration camps and becoming a problem for the Allies. Yet, while America pleads the Jewish cause on the world forum, it is ironical that in America itself, there is more prejudice than ever in the minds of American conservatives.

AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

Jews are all right to trade with and deal with but when it comes to mixing freely, socially, American upper class society draws a subtle line. Marriage of a daughter from a Christian upper class family with a Jew is bitterly resented.

According to the American constitution, there is equality for all but constitution is one thing in America and actual practice quite another.

To-day's New York "Herald Tribune" which is a conservative blue-blood mouthpiece, while frontpaging the story of a minor burglary at Saint Regis Hotel does not mention the mammoth Jewish rally where 22,000 packed Maddison Square Garden and thousands more stood outside.

DIEHARDS' DISAPPROVAL.

The fact that Governor Dewey supported the Jewish cause apparently did not meet with the approval of diehard Americans. American diehards are worse than British diehards but their days look numbered to me. Shrewd politicians like Truman and Dewey and others have realised that Jews and Irish and Negroes can combine to make or unmake politics. A new outlook will have to come to America or else America will be behind times in world politics. It is here in America that the last phase of class war will be fought. In Europe the capitalist class is virtually dead. With the advent of Socialism in Britain, the last European bastion of "haves" fell. It remains to be seen in America how long conservatism survives.

Unrest in America grows daily. Strikes are growing instead of lessening. The common man is rising in all force everywhere. He can paralyse the country and America can be made to lose its advantage over the world if unrest here continues. To-day, America is top nation in the world but says American Labour "We want a share in that prosperity for which we fought. Most interesting developments are likely here. Watch America closely".

KING GEORGE TO DECORATE INDIAN V.C.s

LONDON, Oct. 64. (Reuter): Three Indians who have been awarded the Victoria Cross for supreme acts of bravery during the war, will receive the medal from His Majesty the King on October 16. They are Havaldar Umrad Singh of the Thirtieth Indian Mounted Regiment, Rifleman Bhanthaggagurung of the Third and Fourth Gurkha Rifles, and Naik Ghain Singh of the Fourth and Fifteenth Punjab Regiment.

King's Great Double On Royal Heath

ASCOT, Oct. 6 (Reuter): A large crowd saw the King bring off a great double on Royal Heath this afternoon, His Hyperion filly, Hypericum winning the Swallowfield Stakes for two-year-olds over six furlongs and his four-year-old colt, Fair Glint, winning the Littlewick Green Stakes over one mile and five furlongs.

Both the horses were ridden by Douglas Smith who also rode the winner of the valuable Caversham Nursery Handicap Lady Ralli's Flag Wallah Hypericum, starting 40 to 85, won easily by two lengths.

CAN'T HAND OVER JAVA TO DR. SOEKARNO!

Shape Of Allied Policy To Be Outlined By Mountbatten

PARTY OF MEDIATORS TO FLY TO BATAVIA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 6.

A party of Indonesians is flying immediately from London to Batavia as mediators at the request of the Dutch Government for contacting Dr. Soekarno and other Indonesian leaders and representatives of the Dutch Government. One of the party told your correspondent, "Our job is to study the present situation and bring about an understanding between Indonesians and the Dutch Government. We are most anxious to do everything possible to avoid bloodshed".

DR. SOEKARNO'S MEMORANDUM

BATAVIA, Oct. 4. (REUTER): DR. I. R. SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE JAVA CENTRAL COUNCIL—SELF-PROCLAIMED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC HAS SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM DRAFTED BY HIS CABINET TO THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES HERE TO BE FORWARDED TO ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, SOUTH-EAST ASIA, SAYS N. RAJAMANI, REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

The memorandum was handed to Brigadier R. M. King, Commander of First Indian Brigade now in Batavia.

Dr. Soekarno told me to-day that the document gave the factual state of affairs in Batavia. The fact was, he said, that the Indonesian nationalists were in control everywhere and running the whole country.

Meanwhile, Dr. Van Mook, Lieut.-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, who was expected to make a statement on his Government's policy regarding the future of Indonesia, has postponed meeting pressmen in order to study the situation further.

"MOUNTBATTEN ALONE CAN CLEAR THE AIR."

SINGAPORE, Oct. 5. (Reuter): Admiral Mountbatten is expected to outline this week-end, the Allied policy towards Dr. Soekarno, the leader of the republican movement in Java, says Noel Banks, the "Daily Mail" special correspondent in a dispatch sent through Reuter.

He adds that such confusion and mistrust now prevails in Batavia that only a declaration by Lord Louis Mountbatten can clear the air.

"I understand," the correspondent says, "Allied policy will be that as all liberated territories are to be handed back to the countries concerned on the same status as before Japanese occupation, Gen. Christison, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Occupying Forces, Batavia, cannot recognise Dr. Soekarno.

What happens after the Dutch have regained their sovereign rights over Java is a matter for them and any non-Japanese-flavoured republican movement.

For the Allies to hand over Java to Dr. Soekarno could be gross breach of faith to the Royal Netherlands Government and cannot possibly be upheld in any United Nations talks.

The correspondent adds: "The way in which Dr. Soekarno has been allowed to roam at will fomenting trouble has aroused strong Dutch suspicions that only a direct statement by Lord Mountbatten can disperse."

VELLODI'S NEW JOB

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5. Mr. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner, is expected to take up his new appointment as Deputy High Commissioner in London about the middle of November. He will be succeeded by Mr. Dharamvira presently Deputy Secretary, Civil Supplies.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER ASSURES COMPLETE CO-OPERATION

"Nippon To Follow Line Of Democracy In Her Own Way"

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5. (Reuter) The National Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, broadcasting from Tokio, states that Baron Shidehara has been appointed Prime Minister of Japan by an Imperial edict.

ADVOCATE OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

TOKIO, Oct. 6. (Reuter): Less than two hours after accepting Premiership, Baron Shidehara announced that he was retaining Shigera Yoshida as his Foreign Minister.

Asked how he felt about the tasks ahead of him, Shidehara said: "The only course for Japan's future is to follow the line of democracy in Japan's own way. In the end, Japan can work out her own salvation by democratic principle. I am confident that it will take only a short time to reconvert the nation to the principles of liberal freedom, of which I have been a longstanding champion. Now that the old order has been discredited and abolished, liberal leaders can and will come out and assume leadership". He intimated that his new Cabinet would be announced within a few days.

TOKYO, Oct. 6. (Reuter): At his first Press Conference this afternoon, Baron Shidehara declared that the primary objectives of the new Cabinet would be complete co-operation with the occupation authorities and feeding and housing of the Japanese people.

YIELDS TO PRESSURE.

Baron Shidehara said yesterday that he did not want the premiership as he was too old and had been too long away from politics. It was known, however, that he had been subjected to strong pressure to accept. He had many callers yesterday and worked until the early hours of the morning.

CHINA ON THRESHOLD OF CIVIL WAR?

Kuomintang-Communist Clash In East Chekiang

LONDON, OCT. 6. (REUTER): THE YENAN COMMUNIST RADIO TONIGHT SAID THAT FIGHTING HAS BROKEN OUT BETWEEN THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES AND THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN CHEKIANG (EASTERN SEABOARD PROVINCES).

"The East Chekiang Brigade of the New Fourth Army has been ordered to withdraw northwards so as to avoid a conflict with Kuomintang (Government Party) forces and to promote national peace and unity", the broadcast added.

"The advance guard had crossed Tsian Tang river but just as the main force was crossing, the Kuomintang 79th Division and the Seventieth Division of the Third War Zone suddenly attacked them from both banks of the river.

A LARGE-SCALE CIVIL WAR MAY BREAK OUT IN EAST CHEKIANG AT ANY MOMENT.

Launching of such Kuomintang attacks against the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army (Chinese Communist Armies) at a time when Kuomintang-Communist negotiations are taking place, indicates serious nationwide danger. Chances of peace in China hang in the balance".

Uranium 235-Key To Atomic Power

MYSTERY OF PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM BY ALCHEMY

The following is the third of a series of articles on the Atom Bomb by Howard W. Blakeslee, of the Associated Press Science Editor.

The previous instalments appeared in our issues of October 5 and 6.

NEW YORK—(A.P.A.): Plutonium makes the bombs, but the rare uranium 235 is the key to atomic power. It makes the atomic fire that produces plutonium by alchemy, and there is no other way of getting plutonium.

The use of plutonium to fuel atomic power houses would multiply by 100 times the world's uranium power resources. But, if the supply of the rare 235 should be exhausted, it would not be feasible by present-known methods to make any more plutonium. Consequently, even before the war ended, scientists planned to save the precious 235 for atomic fires only.

In addition to making atomic power, the rare uranium is probably the best tool for unlocking the secrets of power resources in other chemical elements.

The fact that there is even as much as seven-tenths of one per cent of 235 in the common 238 form of uranium is one of the lucky breaks in scientific history. Had this tiny fraction been a little smaller, it would have been far more difficult, and perhaps impossible at this time, to make atomic power or bombs.

URANIUM—ATOMIC FUEL.

The tiny percentage is just about enough, when common uranium is piled inside graphite brick ovens, to set up a chain reaction, this means that common uranium is a ready-made atomic fuel; it also means that hotter atomic fires may be made by using as fuel. The uranium which has been concentrated by processes found in the war, so that the 235 percentage is a little higher, about double in fact. Such concentration is possible in the plants in Tennessee. One immediate use of the concentrated uranium is to make plutonium more readily.

The 235 also lends itself to controls which seem to make the atomic uranium fires reasonably safe. When the piles, the graphite ovens in Washington State, are stoked with uranium, some metal strips of a different kind also are placed in the oven. The metallic strips in the oven delay this start, because those metals absorb a lot of neutrons, without themselves being split. This reduces and controls the number of neutrons present, so that the fire can be started, when waned, by merely withdrawing the strips. So accurate is this control that the

(Continued on Page 17.)

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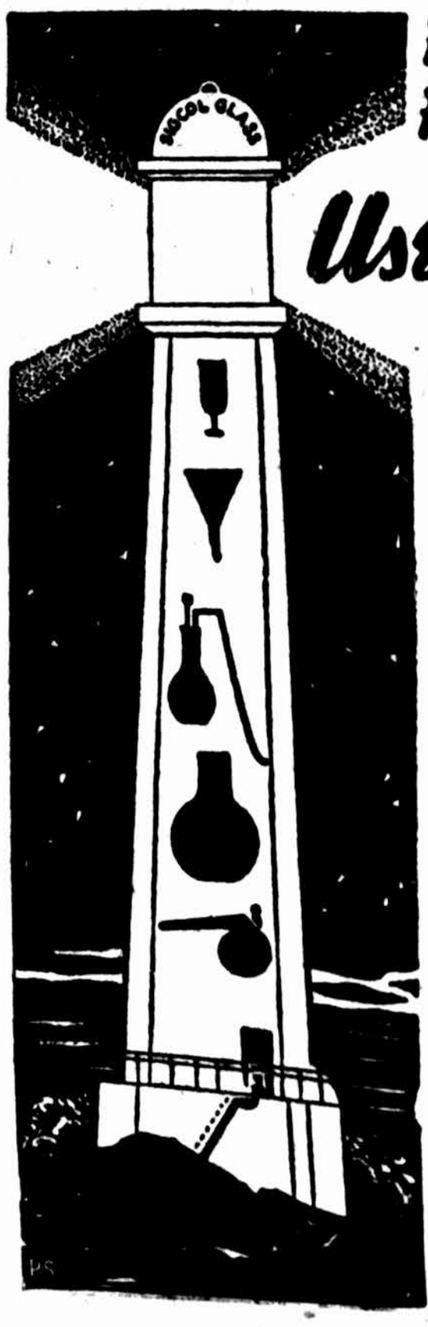

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 1, 2001.
Muslim: Savval 29, 1364.
Parsi: Ardibehest 4, 1315.
Sunrise: 7-30 a.m. Sunset: 7-22 p.m.
Hightide: 1-32, 13-34.
Lowtide: 7-20, 19-35.

To-day's Engagements

RASHTRABHASA SAMMELAN: The joint committee meeting, to-day (Sunday), at 203, Hornby Road, Fort, at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA MATUNGA: Harikatha by Shri Venkata subbadasan of Mysore on Srinivasa Kalayana at 5-30 p.m., this evening, at Podar College.

SAHITYA SANSAD: A general meeting will be held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 6-30 p.m., to-day, when elections of office bearers for the next 3 years will be held.

BOMBAY OFFICE WORKERS' UNION: The General Body Meeting today (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at the Cama Oriental Hall, (Opp. R. I. N. Dockyard) Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.: The Annual General Meeting of the B. T. D. Co-op. Con. Society, Ltd. will be held this afternoon at Marvari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road Bombay, at 1-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Theosophy and its custodians" is the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m., this evening at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ: Navarathri Celebrations, today morning, Rudrabishekam, evening Bhagavati Sevai and Music (vocal) by Mr. M. V. Sampatkumaran from 10 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RAJPUT SAMAJ: A meeting of the Samaj will be held this evening, at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.), in Chhabildas Lallubhai High School, Dadar near Tilak Bridge Mr. Himmat Singh Chavada will deliver a lecture on "The present position of Rajputs in India".

WESTERN INDIA HARIJAN LEAGUE: Under the auspices of the Western India Harijan Harijan League and the Bombay Sweepers' Union a public meeting will be held to-day, at 4-45 p.m (S T.), on Valpakhadi Municipal Chawls' Maidan.

"HELP DURING CURFEW ORDER PERIOD": The public residing in curfew order Localities are hereby informed that all arrangements are made by the Dr. Meisheri Helping Society to render medical and other help may telephone 24508, and ask for the Secretary of the Society between 10 p.m. to 6 p.m.

RECEPTION TO POET: Mahakavi Vallathol of Kerala will be give a public reception at Podar College, Matunga this evening, at 5-30 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Malayalee Christian Association, the Bombay Malayalee Samaj, Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Seva Sangh, the Kerala Mahila Samaj etc.

MEETING OF CHRISTIANS: A Mass Meeting of Christians, of Travancore State will be held at 5-30 p.m., this evening, at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel. The Mayor of Bombay Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza will preside. The other speakers on this occasion will be:—Dr. P. A. Dias; Mr J. S S. Maleiu; Dr J. A. Collaco; Dr. A. C. Rebello and Rr. Jos. Alex Dias

CONGRESS HARIJAN SEVA SAMITI will hold Gandhi Jayanti Prize Distribution Ceremony to-day (Sundav) at 5 p.m. (S T.), at the Congress House, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master to distribute prizes.

"A" WARD CONGRESS DAL: Volunteers of the "A" Ward Congress Dal are asked to be present in "A" Ward Office, 9 a.m, to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' Class by Mr. M. S. Sundaresa Aiyar 3-30 p.m. to-day, at Sangham Premises.

MATUNGA & SION CONGRESS SAMITIES.

Under the auspices of the Matunga and Sion Congress Samathies, a public meeting will be held as part of the Gandhi Jayanthi programme at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, at 9 p.m., this evening, when Sjt. Ashoka Mehta will deliver an address and Sjt. Rohit Dave will preside.

IN AID OF NEHRU FUND

Prakash Pictures' "Narsi Bhagat" will be exhibited at the Capitol Cinema, at 10 a.m., this morning in aid of the Nehru Hoipital Fund. Due to certain unavoidable circumstances the A. I. C. C 1945 Film which was to be shown along with it, Will Not Be Shown.

Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Committee

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment under the auspices of the Sir Pherozesha Mehta Centenary Committee will be held at Eros Theatre, Bombay at 10 a.m., today (Sunday). It is in aid of the Sir P M. Mehta Centenary Commemoration Fund, which is to be utilised for a chair of Civic and Politics in the University of Bombay. The Mayor of Bombay Dr. J. A D'Souza will preside. Tickets will be available at the Eros Theatre in the morning.

FAVOURITES & RANK OUTSIDERS ALTERNATE AT POONA

"Truefit" Trounces Opposition In "Lonavla Plate"

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 6.

Favourites and rank outsiders alternated at Poona on the second day of the Autumn meeting. The attendance was large as usual. The Maharaja of Idar's "Truefit", the firm favourite in the concluding event, the "Lonavla Plate", trounced the opposition.

WAS HE DOPED?

In the First Division of the "Shiraz Plate", the 10 to 3 on favourite "Chengiz Khan" failed to figure on the board and the stipes have demanded an explanation from his owner and trainer and they have at the same time sampled for test his saliva.

In the Second Division of the "Dehu Plate," the rider of the favourite "Mastani", who placed three lengths behind the neglected "The Judge", raised an objection but after a brief enquiry it was overruled by the Stewards.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's HIS EXCELLENCY 8-7 Evans 1
Mr. M. P. Jain's MAN-SAROVAR 8-7 B McQuade 2
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's RED PRINCE 8-7 Marrs 3
Messrs. I.A.G. and M.A.G. Moloobhai's SUPREME COMMAND 8-7 West 4

Not run: Chandrakant, Frankie.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. Thompson's SHANGHAI 9-0 Sumersingh 1
Mr. Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-4 Roberts 2
Mr. Parsram Narayansingh's MARS 9-4 Marrs 3
Mr. E. Reuben's EDEN 8-9 Brace 4

Not run: Hormazdiyar, Kanz Shammar, Shree Ranjit, Young Krush, Tharar, Barq Dahman.

Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 22 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 304. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.

THE DEHU PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 9-4 Brace 1
M/s. Maniar and M. Yusuf's MASKED RAIDER 9-4 Hanmansingh 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's TAP DANCE 8-4 B. McQuade 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CULTURED PEARL 9-4 Dar 4

Not run: Prominent, Cake, Hectic.

Won by: 1 length, 3 lengths, Hd.

Time: 2 minutes 12 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 38.

THE AUTUMN PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

M/s. Ebrahim and Dossa's ROYAL PRINCESS 9-0 Evans 1
Mrs. F. M. Com's BLUE STEEL 8-11 Sibbritt 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GINGER GIRL 8-11 B. MacQuade 3
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-4 Burn 4

Not run: Mastani

Won by: Shd Shd. 3 lengths.

Time 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 203. Places Rs. 70, Rs. 32 and Rs. 60.

THE AUTUMN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. H. Sorabji's DOODAL DANDY 8-9 Shanker 1
Mr. Y. V. Bhatge's and Chief of Masuda's CARLYON 8-9 Sumersingh 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHABNAM 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's LOOK OUT 7-13 Raut 4

Not run: Cultured Pearl, Dashing Prince, Dark Destiny.

Won by: Shd, 1 1/4 lengths. 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Faleh Bakir's TAKE IT EASY 9-0 Poshni 1
Mr. B. R. Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 B. Khalil 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II 9-4 Dar 3
Sardar Rao Bahadur Thube's FAITHFUL 9-0 Bhoor Singh 4

Not run: Thunderous, Busher, Reprisal.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths. Shd,

Time: 1 minute 24 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 149. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 60 and Rs. 40.

THE DEHU PLATE Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Yousuf N. Laljee's THE JUDGE 8-12 Mullsingh 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Maharani Chimnabai's PRINCESS CHITRA 9-0 Evans 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's LORD BILL 8-7 Raffaele 4

All ran.

Won by: 3 lengths. 1 1/2 length. Nk.

Time: 2 minutes 14 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.

THE LONAVALA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Idar's TRUEFIT 8-12 Brace 1
M/s. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's CHIRAG 7-7 Khade 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM 9-0 Marrs 3
H. H. Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's TURF KING 9-0 Shanker 4

Not run: Irish Right, Devas Luck, Maid of Honour, Windsor Pie, Silverlining, Kanta.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 35 and Rs. 21.

Gandhi Jayanti In Ville Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Oct. 5.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in Vile Parle with a Prabhatferi on Tuesday, when Gandhiji attained the age of 77. In the evening there was a prayer, wishing him long life when Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt in a short but effective speech explained the true meaning of the constructive work done by Bapujee for the nation. Thereafter, Mr. Shilbhadra Yalgi the acting President of the All-India Forward Block and a prisoner in the Red Fort at Delhi narroted, in a very stirring speech the history of the August movement of 1942 in the province of Bihar. Bihar, he said, has suffered untold suffering at the hands of the officials during the movement. It was here that machine-gunning was restorted to, from the air. Even then the spirit of the people is still vigorous and their loyalty to the Congress and Mahatmajee is unshakeable. He exhorted the audience to muster strong at the pools and vote for Congress candidates.

Gandhi Jayanti Week Programme

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Dist, Congress Committee, there will be on opening ceremony of a branch of Congress Seva Dal at 8-30 a.m., this morning, in Globe Mill Passage Lane, Kabit Mandir, Dr. T. R Naravane, Sjt. I. S. Patel, Sjt R. K Ronade, Sjt S. N. Sharma will address the gathering

There will be mass spinning at 9-30 a.m., in Noor Building Tulsi Pipe Road Dadar.

CELEBRATION OF GANDHI JAYANTI DAY.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated at Ratnagiri on Oct. 2nd. For the first time after three years a huge Prabhat Pheri (morning procession) of boys and girls went round the whole city shouting slogans and singing patriotic songs. In the evening the local Students' Union presented an address of welcome to Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, who exhorted the students to study current problems and topics, and equip themselves for the tasks that lay ahead of them. At night Sjt. Shankerrao Deo addressed a mammoth gathering of citizens at Swatantrya Laxmi Chowk

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, OCT. 7.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Variety. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Purushottam Solankurkar 9-40 S. H. Qureshi (Mandolin). 10-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Kolhapur) 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Malka Bai 11-30 Vinodini Dikshit. 11-45 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal).

12-45 p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Half Hour 4-20 Children's Programme. 5-0 Purushottam Solankurkar. 5-30 Malka Bai. 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Naraindas and Jekisondas. 6-15 Khayal in Purvi. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H) 6-45 S. H. Qureshi (Mandolin). 7-5 Purushottam Solankukar 7-15 Malka Bai. 7-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 8-0 Vinodini Dikshit. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Gramophone Records 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B B C. News 9-40 Des (Viola) 9-45 Adam and Eve. 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

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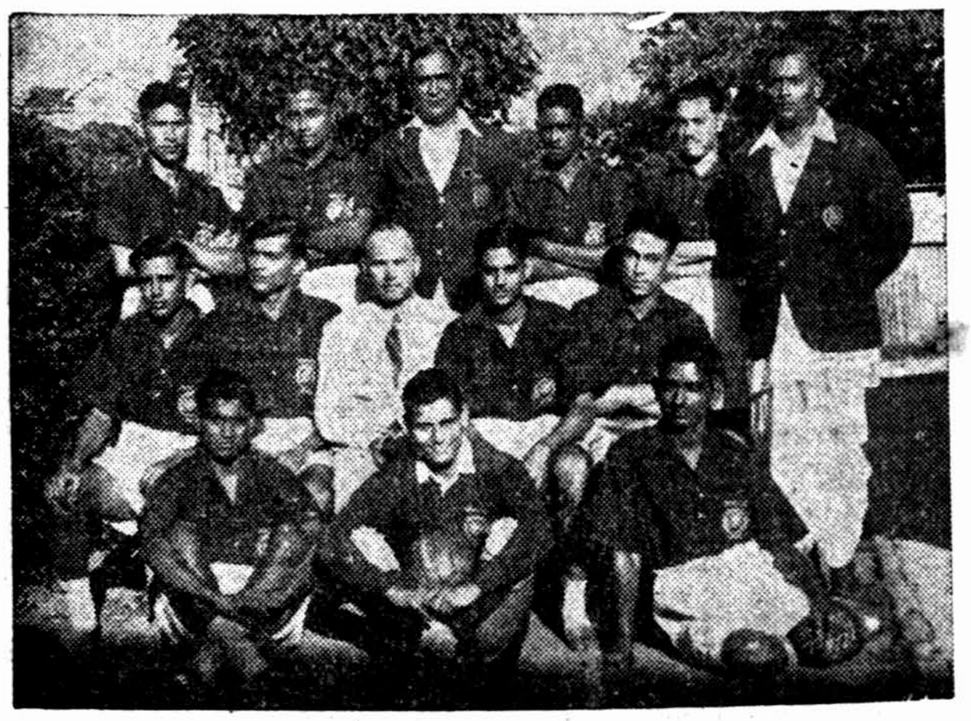
Bengal XI Wins First Round



By their seven goal win against Rajputana the Bengal XI has moved to the semi-final round where they are due to meet either Mysore or Hyderabad.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

ROVERS CUP REMAINS IN BOMBAY. BUT NO CREDIT TO INDIANS. WHAT SEALED DAVID'S FATE. NATIONAL SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP. BENGAL'S IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY. APPROACHING AUSTRALIAN VISIT. CUSTOMS RE-ENTRY IN HOCKEY FIELD. UTTAM CHANDARANA OUTWITTED. RETURN OF GYMKHANAS.

By J. C. MAITRA

Bombay has is said to have the proud privilege of winning the Blue Riband of Soccer in Western India —namely, the Rovers Cup. The Corps of Military Police has earned this proud distinction for her. Every football-lover in this city—and even outside—would certainly congratulate the C. P. on their great success against the Albert David XI from Calcutta. It was a marvellous achievement for a team which at the beginning of its career this season had little claim of pretension for greatness. The dissolution of the Embarkation Head Quarters, last year's League Champions and its fusion with the C. M. P. were undoubtedly the contributory causes of their accession of strength and fame.

Having regard to the fact all their players, barring Gardner, are temporary residents of this city. Bombay can hardly claim the honour to itself. It must go to the quarters which deserves it.

BUT NO CREDIT TO INDIANS

The W.I.F.A. rulers must be very happy over the final result, because a so-called Bombay team has won the trophy. But others of my way of thinking cannot feel proud of it, since the C.M.P. was composed of foreigners only! I would certainly have been proud if an Indian team of this city had lifted the Cup. Even if an Indian team from Upcountry had carried it away, I would have applauded it. But the failure of all the Indian sides in the tournament is not a matter of gratification or satisfaction for any Indian worthy of the name. Most likely this would have happened if the two Indian teams from Calcutta were not pitted against one another to clear the way for the European sides. I am firmly of the opinion that if East Bengal had faced a military combination, instead of the Davids, we might have had a different story to tell today.

WHAT SEALED DAVID'S FATE

Handicapped as the Davids were with the height of their opponents, they were ill-served by their own half-backs who were all past their best days. When they were unable to cope with the irresistible pressure of their aggressors, they resorted to tactics which were not quite clean; to say the least. It would have been much better if the visitors had put in younger blood on the field instead of these 'Has-beens.' In any case, Bacchi Khan should never have been included. He was turned off the Cooperage once before when he represented the Mahomedan Sporting—and that was in the final, too. It was he—it must be plainly stated—who was chiefly responsible for the downfall of his side!

Many people hold the view that the Davids might have pulled the chestnuts out of the fire if the fight had gone on in the way it was proceeding. But nobody can exculpate the behaviour of the soldier who hit him on the playing field. All are anxious to know what action has been taken against him.

NATIONAL SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

The Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Trophy is going on apace. One by one, Maderas, United Provinces, North-West India and Rajputana have made their exit. Bihar and N.W.F.P. have bidden adieu from a distance, being unable to make the journey to Bombay. Before these lines appear in print, either Mysore or Hyderabad would have departed.

Bombay would now meet Dacca in the quarter-finals. The former had an easy time against North-West India, despite the fact that Shetty, our pivot, Murthy and Vandockum, forwards, failed to acquit themselves creditably. Most probably Tipple of the R.A.F. would replace Shetty in the pivotal position and Gardner Bhimrao and Thomas would make up the forward line. It would no doubt be a very strong combination and I should not be at all surprised if they get the better of the visitors from the East. After all the acquaintance with the local conditions—and the strong public support—would go a long way to help Bombay out of the ordeal.

Still I maintain that in view of the fact that all the visiting teams are practically composed of Indian players it is wrong on the part of the W. I. F. A. to include Servicemen in their team.

BENGAL'S IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY

The best display has so far been given by Bengal. Their centre forward Pugsley, who had scored eight goals against the B.B.C.I. Railway in the Rovers registered seven against Rajputana. He might have raised the score to double figures had not Referee Atkinson pulled him up for offside time and again in the second half—even when the linesman concerned did not signal for it. Nor that anybody grudged it, but it seemed that his decisions were clouded by anticipations rather than actual position of players!

With the disappearance of N.W.F.P. from the field, Bengal has entered the semi-finals straight away where they will meet either Mysore or Hyderabad. It may be safely predicted that they will be able to dispose of either of them comfortably and enter the final.

If Bombay succeeds in crossing the next hurdle against Dacca they will not experience much difficulty in accounting for Delhi, the holders, who by no means a strong combination It would be really grand to see Bombay and Bengal fighting ultimately for the trophy.

AUSTRALIAN VISIT THIS MONTH

The Australian Service team has now left England and is on the way to Bombay. As they will arrive here on the 24th the dates for their matches have been shifted a little. The first match will be played at the Stadium on October 27, 28 and 29 West Zone putting up the opposition. Then an Indian XI will measure their strength against the visitors. I have no doubt efforts will be made to field the strongest combinations against them. I only hope that our players will be in their proper trim to give the visitors a good run for their money.

The visit of the Aussies has upset the Pentangular programme. In view of the fact that most of the leading players in the country will be engaged in different centres meeting the Australians, it would be impossible to hold the communal festival during their stay in India. So it has been postponed to January next. As this may come in the way of the Ranji Trophy, why not cancel it altogether this season?

HUGE ENTRIES FOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

With the rush of cricket season at hand, hockey seems to be a far cry. But it is not so. The organisers of this game in Bombay have already got busy arranging their programme for the coming season. Actually they propose to raise their curtain on October 21. If the number of competing teams for the three divisions of B.P.H.A.'s League is any indication, the season promises to be a hectic one. As many as 71 teams have entered the lists. Besides there are ten teams for the Women's League. Three grounds will be used for the matches and they are the Association, Parsi Cyclists and Bombay Gymkhana grounds.

CUSTOMS' RE-ENTRY

Fourteen teams will figure in the first division, including the Old Customs. This colourful side was out of the hockey fields for the past few seasons, as all their old stars, retired and new ones were not there to take up their places. It seems that they have now gathered together a fairly strong conbination. It remains to be seen how they succeed in reclaiming the lost glory of their predecessors. With the war works now at an end, it is hoped the Railways will also renew and rebuild their teams. The Lusitanians are of course there to give a good fight to all of them. I sincerely hope that last year's nightmere is already forgotten and the matches will be played and witnessed in true sporting spirit.

UTTAM CHANDARANA OUTWITTED

The high hopes entertained by U. M. Chandarana of winning the triple crown of the "Times of India" Table Tennis Tournament were dashed to the ground by K. H. Kapadia another veteran of the game. It seems that Khurshed's recent trip to Simla, when the Bombay players swept the Board, has done him a world of good. He fought back his formidable rival in the singles final with such admirable tenacity and resourcesfulness that Uttam though brilliant and devastating at the outset faded away in the end. However, he succeeded in avenging the defeat in the Men's Doubles in which he was assisted by V. S Patkar. He annexed the mixed doubles title also in partnership with Banoo Cassinath.

Rhoda Shroff put up a creditable fight against Enid Bocarro, the All-India Champion, in the final before she succumbed. But she had the satisfaction of winning the Women's Doubles with the help of Meera Kudav.

RETURN OF GYMKHANAS

By the way, I understand on a very reliable authority that our premier Gymkhanas will have their pavilions and grounds returned to them by the Military authorities by December next. The sooner that is done the better for Bombay's sport.

FIGURES COMPETITION RESULTS

There were 17 all-correct entries so the prize of Rs. 5,000 is divided among them, each getting Rs. 294-2 (Rupees two hundred and ninety four and annas two only).

ALL CORRECT

Jayalakshmi Mahashanker,
No. 89, Warden Road,
Bombay.

N. P. Hiwarkhede,
Sir J. J. Art School,
Bombay.

J. M. Shah,
C/o. Kantilal Keshavlal,
Labh Niwas,
Khetwady 4th Lane,
Bombay.

G. A. Nurani,
95, Bhandari Street,
Chukla, Bombay 3.

E. A. Bawany,
188, Sharif Devji St.,
Ahmed Devji Bldg.,
1st floor, Bombay 3.

S. V. Chandan,
C/o. P. P. Dalya,
Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Fatma Akbarali Olia,
Room No. 25, 3rd floor.
Raja Bldg.,
Koliwada, Bombay 3.

A. H. Lehri,
4th floor,
57, Sarang Street,
Bombay 3.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Purshotamdas P. Sheth,
Shanti Bhuwan,
Bajaj Road,
Vile-Parle.

L. D. Anjaria,
Anjaria Wadi,
Ghatkoper.

AHMEDABAD

Ramanlal C. Pandit,
Sarangpur Dolatkhana,
Vithoba Mandir,
Ramprasad Bhat Khadki,
Ahmedabad.

CAMBAY

Najmuddin Usufali,
Vohrwad Vagada,
Cambay.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The figures in the last column of the "Correct Solution" were as under:

95
49
83
55
40
90
70
30
Total 512

NAVSARI

Mrs. J. R. Dubash,
Bajan Wad,
Navsari.

Sevaklal C. Parikh,
Rambaimata's Street,
Navsari.

NADIAD

Ramnik P. Shah,
C/o. R. Vadodwala & Bros.,
Katharia Chakla,
Nadiad.

POONA CITY

Miss Gool R. Ghiara,
N 856, Bhawani Peth,
Poona City.

VADAL

Jusab Suleman Lakhani,
Vadal, J. S. Rly.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. 15th Oct., 1945, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight

Australian Team To Arrive In City On October 22

MADRAS, Oct. 5. (A.P.I.): The Australian Services cricket team will arrive in Bombay on or about October 22.

Mr. K S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has received the following cable dated October 2 from London from F./Lt. Keith Johnson, Manager of the Australian team, now in England:

"AUSTRALIAN TEAM LEAVING ENGLAND BY "SAMARAI" TODAY, WILL ARRIVE AT BOMBAY ABOUT 22ND. KEITH JOHNSON, MANAGER".

INDIA-TESTING GROUND FOR LABOUR GOVT.

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

Winston Churchill is a product of the nineteenth century and he loves it. He loves empire, royalty and caste. The nineteenth century was a British century, a century of Pax-Britannica after the deafeat of the Napoleonic France and before the rise of Kaiser in Germany, a century of the flowering of the British Empire under Queen Victoria. Britain's past glory is Churchill's God. The British upper classes are synonymous to his with the greatness of his country. So is India So is Parliamentary Democracy.

The contradiction between democracy and poverty does not torment Churchill. The contradiction between freedom in England and bondage of India does not bother him. Yet, these contradictions must go if democracy and peace are to be preserved on this planet. The British people know that.

It is clear now that the people of Britain fought a two-front war. They defeated Hitler with Churchill. Then they defeated Churchill. The historic purpose of Churchill's defeat is to take England and move her nineteenth century and move her into the twentieth. This is the Labour Government's primary task.

Greatest Problem

This is also India's greatest problem. Independence is India's urgent need. But Independence will merely open the door to a solution of India's numerous problems. All those problems can be rolled together and expressed in one sentence; India must lift herself out of the sixteenth century (feudal and autocratic native states) and out of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (agrarian and industrial backwardness), and start living in the twentieth.

Premier Attlee's task coincides with India's task.

India is therefore the testing ground for the new British Labour Government. That is why the world will be watching India in the coming months. In the United States, the statements which Premier Attlee and Lord Wavell made on September 19 have aroused unusual interest. This is explained partly by the importance of the matter itself and partly because the negotiations now proceeding in Washington between American experts on the one hand and Lord Keynes and Lord Halifax on the other on England's financial future are intimately related to the immense sterling credit which India has accumulated in London during the war.

Premier Attlee made a mistake in emphasizing continuity between the new policy which he outlined and Sir Stafford Cripps' draft proposal of 1942. Actually, the new policy is different because the war has ended. Cripps' Article E containing the most unsatisfactory interim arrangement for the duration of hostilities has therefore no validity.

Moreover, Wavell's declaration of September 19 makes it plain that he will consider with Indian representatives any alternative to or modifications of the Cripps' proposal which they care to present. Also he said that the form of the constitution making assembly is subject to change. In effect, this means that the Cripps offer can now be altered and possibly altered beyond recognition which would certainly be all to the good.

Constructive Thinking

These stipulations in the Attlee-Wavell announcements afford Indians an opportunity for constructive statesmanship. At least for the next period public opinion outside India expects Indian leaders and parties to be engaged in constructive thinking and show the British Government how the rejected Cripps scheme can be amended to meet the requirements of the present situation.

From all that I was able to learn in India in 1942 and since leaving India, Cripps did not negotiate skilfully. His line of take it or leave it could not promote understanding. It is much better to negotiate with the Viceroy than with Cripps who, to put it mildly, did not enjoy the co-operation of the Viceroy. In India in 1942 I had several talks with both Wavell and Linlithgow. Wavell is a big improvement on Linlithgow. The Labour Government, one hopes, is an improvement on Churchill's Coalition Government.

Indians have ample reason to regard Britain's intentions sceptically. But a person or party that never deviates from the strategy of erecting roadblocks is condemned to political sterility and frustration. The order of the day is a fair examination of the potentialities of the Attlee-Wavell declarations. There will be plenty of time to return to attack in case circumstances warrant it.

The Central Issue

The central issue in the forthcoming election campaign is India's future, not her past. A re-warning of bygone grievances, mutual recrimination and demagogic appeals to narrow communalism will produce much heat but no light to guide the country's forward progress. Positive programmes are now of better service to India than fruitless wranglings.

The real job is to expose the undesirable and unacceptable features of the Cripps proposal and show why they should be discarded: secondly, to advance new features in place of those discarded.

The weakest and most dangerous provision in the Cripps plan is the right accorded to any province or state not to adhere to a new constitution. Any group of provinces or states, indeed any important province, could by threatening to secede could terrorize and paralyze a constituent assembly bent on establishing a free and unified India. Any province, certainly several provinces together, could dictate to the assembly by using their right to cecede as pressure. This provision theretore should be dropped. Instead, the constitution must grant the broadest possible autonomy, inside the federation or confederation, to all provinces and states. Each province or state, however, will guarantee fair treatment to minorities. Any province or state may withdraw from the Indian Union after a trial period of five or more years.

A Draft Charter

The Indian parties can now draft and present for public discussion a social, economic and economic charter which will form part of the constitution. This charter will outline land reform, plans for industrialization, a system of universal and compulsory education, nation-wide health service and a special statute for the rehabilitation of those minorities which have been subjected to unjust discrimination. In other words, the election campaign should not be waged exclusively on political and communal lines. The party that transcends these divisions and documents its wisdom and concern for the real needs of the people will deserve leadership of a new India.

The constitution should also contain a statement of principles which will guide the foreign policy of the new Indian Government. This statement should be couched not in the usual empty verbiage of diplomatic doubletalk, but in terms of vigorous anti-imperialism and concrete economic and political internationalism. The world is floundering. We all know we must have internationalism in an atomic age or we shall destroy ourselves. Yet, we don't know how to get internationalism. Perhaps the light can come from the East.

It would be exiciting and very helpful to all mankind to have Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appear at an early session of the United Nations Organization and talk straight sense. For this reason alone, but for many others too, progressive people abroad want to see an all Indian Government at New Delhi. As a friend of a free and united India, I feel that an election campaign fought on constructive and creative issues and definite proposals for India's future will be refreshing to India and win many foreign adherents for the cause of India's complete independence.

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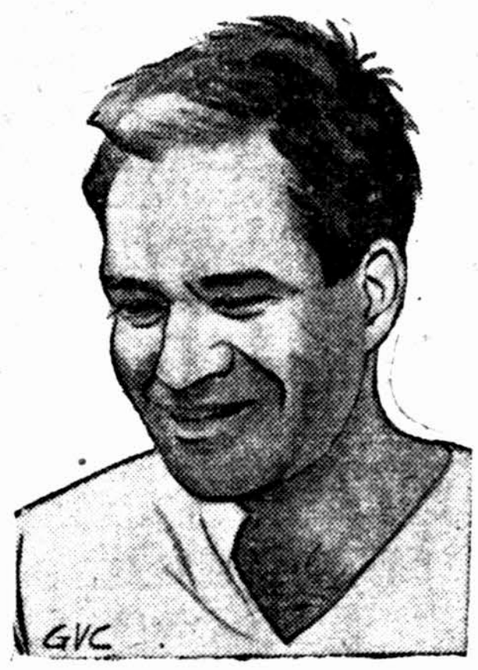
Elections Should Be Fought On Constructive And Creative Issues

By LOUIS FISCHER



Louis Fischer, the famous American journalist and author, who will contribute a series of exclusive articles on Indian affairs to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly". It will be recalled that Mr. Fischer made an extensive tour of India three years ago and studied Indian problems first-hand.

The first article of the series appears on this page.

London Conference Leads To Mud-Slinging

Soviet Press Blames Bevin And Byrnes

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuter): After the failure of the "Big Five" Conference in London—for which the British press partly blames her—Russia in the past 24 hours has criticised the other United Nations more strongly than usual.

The Soviet Government organ "Izvestia" laid the blame for the breakdown of the Conference on Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. James Byrnes, and added "It is impossible to underestimate the seriousness of what happened in London. If American and British representatives further insist on their position, which can by no means be reconciled with loyalty to the Tripartite Agreements that have been concluded, this will shake the foundations of collaboration between the Three Powers."

The "Izvestia" said the behaviour of American and British delegations in London proved different from what it had been two months' earlier in Berlin.

A correspondent of 'Izvestia", attending the Belsen trial, criticised the procedure there on grounds that it ignored "The political oasis of the Hitlerite regime." He continued. "The trial of Hitlerite criminals gradually turns into a criminal case of local importance and international bandits are beginning to look like ordinary criminals from the village of Belsen.

The main and decisive side of the case that Hitler's regime was a regime against the nations is getting more and more lost in the jungles of details of a criminal nature. Certainly the criminal aspect of the Hitlerite regime is a direct continuation of its political aspect."

JOKE ENDS IN TRAGEDY

POONA, October 6, (A.P.I.): A tragic incident in which a girl of eleven was shot dead by a 13-year old boy is reported from a place near Poona.

It appears that a boy, who managed to get hold of a loaded gun suggested to his playmates and the girl that they should go out for some 'shooting' in a jungle nearby.

Whilst returning, the boy turned to the girl and playfully asked her 'Shall I shoot you?' The girl thinking that he was joking challenged him to do so. The boy instantly shot straight at her and the girl died on the spot.

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo's Tour In Ratnagiri District

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 5

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, member, Congress Working Committee toured Ratnagiri District between 1st and 4th October 1945. Mr. Deo visited Khed, Chiplun, Sangameshwar, Deorukh Ratnagiri, Rajapur, Kankavli, Malwan, and Vengurla during these four days, and went to Belgaum via Sawantwadi. He addressed crowded mass meetings and conveyed the message of the Congress in his eloquent and impressive style. He also appealed to the people to vote for Congress in the ensuing elections and prove to the Government that the country stands firmly and solidly behind the Congress

Sjt. Deo also collected contributions to the Fund started by him for the support of full-time Congress Workers sn Maharashtra. Ratnagiri District is contributing about Rs. 5,000 to the fund

"BIG THREE MUST NOT USE VETO TO COERCE OTHER NATIONS"

Byrnes Explains Cause Of Difference With Soviet Russia In Big Five Conference

WASHINGTON, October 5, (Reuter): Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of state, broadcasting tonight described the recent Council of Foreign Ministers as a stalemate, but added "that need not and should not deprive us of a second and better chance to get on with peace.

"Peace must be based on mutual understanding and mutual respect. It cannot be secured by procedureal manoeuvrings, which obscure from people the real vital issue on which their peace depends. Undeterred by temporary setbacks and ever willing to accord to other that tolerant understanding we wish others to accord to us, we must not relax in our efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace for ourselves and all nations."

Recalling that the Foreign Ministers Council broke up in disagreemen after Russia'3s insistence that only Britain, Russia and the United States should draw up the Peace Treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, Mr. Byrnes said "The United States is willconcerned in the maintenance and enforcement of the peace which is being prepared. The issue goes even deeper.

The Council acts under the unanimity rule, just as the United Nations Security Council must act in many important matters, but in the Security Council no nation has a veto power in procedural matters while in the Council of Foreign Ministers one nation can veto all actions. The veto power is a great power and should not be lightly exercised. We are willing to make many concessions, but the United States does not believe in agreement at any price. The power of veto in procedural matters should not be used by the United States or any other nation to coerce the judgment and conscience of fellow nations.

ing to dictate terms of peace to the enemy, but is not willing to dictate terms of peace to the Allies.

"The matter which caused the suspension is not a trivial or technical question. It is whether peace shall be made by three or even five nations, to the exclusion of other nations vitally

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Part/Full Time Lady. Secretarial, correspondence, Typing. Good prospects. Mass Social Contact Institution, Box No. 9584, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Cook-Bearer for Bachelor in up-country. Good salary with annual leave. Must have good references. Box No. 9585. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Distributors for Bombay for "Tex"—Shaving Brush, product of Lincoln Super Brush. Representative leaving Bombay on 10th Oct. Apply immediately to or see personally bet. 9 a.m.—10 a.m. Ghose. Room 35. Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 9592

About Hundred girls are desirous to have correspondence with ladies and gents. Full details from Introduction Bureau. Aligarh. 9492

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

"The Nai Zindagi", Allahabad, founded by: Dr. Syed Mahmud. A new Urdu monthly devoted exclusively to political discussions. Standard articles and reviews by eminent leaders and scholars Indispensable for students of politics. Annual subscription Rs 5/-. Single copy -/8/-. Specimen copy on -/8/- stamps. Apply Manager. 9557

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores, available at the places shown against them:—

STORE:	QUANTITY:	LOCATION:
Magnesium Powder Grade 'O'	1365 lbs.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
" " " III	18748 "	-do-
" " " IV	27380 "	-do-
" " " IV	38100 "	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jubbulpore.
" " " V	20214 "	-do-

2. The stores were purchased to Govt. Specifications but they will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-2018|CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|-, deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p. m. on 30th Oct. '45.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15th Nov. '45.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex site and removal should be completed by 30th Nov. '45.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately per lb. for each item.

(5022)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)
NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at 302, Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Allahabad:—

NOMENCLATURE:—TANKS FOR PETROL REFUELLING:

DESCRIPTION:—Consisting of a tank 3' in height by 2-6" and 4'-6" long with a fitter tray on top and one rotary pump with delivery hose on each side. The tank is mounted on wheels.

QUANTITY:—65 Nos.

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi on request.

4. Offers in tenderers own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-879|FER" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 50|- only deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road. New Delhi by 4 P. M. on 28-10-1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15-11-45.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 15-12-45.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted for each.

4977

NOTICE
Directorate General of Disposals.
(Disposals Directorate)
8 HULLS

The date of receipt of this Directorate General "Tender No. DGD/SHP/28 due on 8th October, 1945, advertised on 21st, 23rd and 25th September, 1945, is hereby extended by 8 days, that is 16th October, 1945, and tenders will remain open for acceptance upto 30th October, 1945.

5061

NOTICE

Following Tractors in perfect good working order are for sale. Intending purchasers to apply to Box No. 5058, "Bombay Chronicle".

Caterpillar	Diesel	40
—do—		RD-4
—do—		15
Cletrac	BD	
—do—	DD	
McCormic Deering		Farmall 30
—do—		TD 31
—do—		Farmall 12
—do—		9/18

5058

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates of all communities for a few temporary vacancies of Senior Mechanic in All India Radio, in the scale of Rs. 100-5-150. Age not more than 30 years which limit may be relaxed in case of departmental and other candidates already in Government Service. Minimum qualification is (a) Matriculation Standard, (b) 5 years' experience in Engine-ring-Workshop-practice in one or more of the following trades: (1) Armature winding of Electrical machines, (2) Cable jointing, (3) Carpentary with experience in pattern making, (4) Lathes and other machine tools, (5) Plumbing, brazing and welding with experience in tinsmithy work, (6) Blacksmithy and fitting, (7) Servicing of refrigerating and Air Conditioning machines, (8) Instrument repairing, (9) Erection of overhead H. T. Transmission lines, masts and towers and (10) House wiring.

The applications should reach the Director of Administration, All India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi, on or before 31-10-45. The selected candidates will be required to come to New Delhi at their own expenses, for an interview and undergo a practical test in the trade so specialized on a later date. Candidates already in Government Service should apply through the Head of the office.

5059

WANTED

Three Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are wanted immediately for itinerant work in the State on a monthly pay of Rs. 60/- in the grade of Rs. 60—2/2 Rs. 80/- with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 16/- under the State rules and with benefit of State Provident Fund. None need apply who is not a graduate of any recognised Veterinary College. Retired hands may be taken in provided they are in good health. Qualified retired hands may be given a better starting pay.

Applications with full particulars and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 31-10-45

(Sd.) J. N. SET,
Director of Development & Industries,
Mayurbhanj State,
Baripada, P.O. Orissa.

5060

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 6

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 408/8 for January delivery and declined to Rs. 408 under scattered selling. At this level there appeared little support and January improved to Rs. 409/4 and steadied at Rs. 408/12. The market remains narrow with less inclination to operate.

The market was dull and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	408	12 0
I.C.C. March	Rs.	416	4 0
I.C.C. May	Rs.	427	8 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 755 cent ponits below New York January at the Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

I.C.C. Jan High 409/4 Low 406/4 Close 407/8

I.C.C. March High 416/12 Low 414/4 Close 415/8

I.C.C. May High 428 Low 426 Close 427

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 6

The Bullion market was quiet today under scattered selling influenced by lower Calcutta advices and disappointing demand in Spot market. It appears that the market is now realising the danger of overbought conditions and we find gradual liquidation of speculative holdings. Forward silver opened today at Rs. 131/8 and after declining to Rs. 130/8 steadied at Rs. 130/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 130/12. Forward gold opened at Rs. 74/4 and after declining to Rs. 73/12 steadied at Rs. 73/14. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 73/13. Tone of the market was quiet.

Later on there was increased selling pressure in Silver which recorded further decline. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	129	8	0
Forward Silver	129	4	0
Ready Gold	73	10	0
Forward Gold	73	8	0
Sovereigns	50	8	0

KUTCH HUNDI

BHUJ, Oct. 6.

Today Hundi Koris 380/8, 381/8.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT, Oct. 6.

Cocoanuts Raw 90 Dry 95 Cocoanut-oil 55 Copra Office 230 Dilpasand 240 Madrasnottam 240 Goodgooda 230 Pepper Wynaad 350 Country 340 Dryginger Chernad 240 Ernad 225 Coffee Kobutsta 90

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Tata Ordinary 413 Tata Deferred 2222/8 Indian Iron 40/12 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/11 Bombay Dyeing 1962/8 Central India 392/8 Century 900 Gokak 297/8 Kohinoor 602/8 Simplex 295 Andhra Valley 1823/12 Tata Hydro 203/12 Tata Power 1897/8 Associated Cement 219 Belapur 221/14 Bombay Burma (Old) 547/8

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

October	23.18+09
Oct. highest (10-25 a.m.)	23.18+09
Oct. lowest (10-47 a.m.)	23.12+03
December	23.38+12
January	23.29+11
March	23.38+07
May	23.37+07
July	23.18+07
October	22.65+10
Middling Spot	23.76+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	23.12+07
December	23.32+08
March	23.39+06
May	23.40+07
July	23.20+05
Middling Spot	22.95+20

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

October	23.15
December	23.34
March	23.36

The Dread Scourge Of T.B.

(The Editor the "B. C." Weekly.)

Sir,—I have to amplify my article on the above subject which appeared on the 30th ultimo. It was stated that except G. T. and J. J. Hospitals, no other hospital has got Artificial Pneumothorax Instrument. As a matter of fact practically all the hospitals have this instrument, but except G. T. and J. J. Hospitals, no other hospital has got an organised outdoor A. P Clinic. It is hoped that the Mayor Dr. Alban DeSouza will use his influence on these hospitals to start A. P Clinic for outdoor patients just as it is done in G. T. and J. J. Hospitals

J. MACKWAN.

CAR KNOCKS DOWN POLICEMAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For rash and negligent driving Ramdas Muktasing, a taxi driver was arrested today by the Palton Road Police. Yesterday at about midnight.

The accused is said to have been driving his car against traffic regulations resulting in the knocking down of a policeman.

He was released on bail and his bail period was extended today at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate.

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

'A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL FAILURE'!

Result Of "Grow More Food" Campaign

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

New Delhi, Oct. 2.

Government of India's Irrigation Adviser, Sir William Stampe has been making speeches in London and telling the British public what fools Indians are in not even looking after themselves.

Sir William said: "As one flies over those arid areas of India one cannot but wonder why millions of tons of horse-power in the hills above, should crash to waste yearly within sight of toiling peasants, beneath whose feet millions of tons of water seep silently through sands to sea. Very poetic and very true, but through whose fault this irony of fate is being perpetuated on this country. Sir Williams own countrymen have been the trustees of this country for the last 150 years. What did they do to prevent the catastrophe? The fact is that the British Government in India has merely been a "law and order" Government. It is true that the country has been developed, but it has never been developed according to any plan. Opinion, for instance, is gaining ground that irrigation, canals and railways are largely responsible for malaria in many parts of India.

EVASIVE REPLIES

This brings me to the present day planning in this country, particularly on the agricultural side. From the time of the Linlithgow Commission onwards large number of experts have visited the country on roving commissions and have rendered advice. But what are the results. These experts invariably recommended research and more research and more jobs for experts. Irrigation, it is true, is the basic factor governing agriculture, but there are other equally important factors, which are inter-connected with the development of agriculture and economic prosperity of countryside. The system of land tenures, low prices for agricultural products and rural indebtedness play a very important part in regarding a healthy development of rural economy. It is not generally known that owing to the system of landlordism large areas of fertile land lay waste in Bihar and remained uncultivated in the worst days of India's food crisis.

Landlords, in this case were successful in maintaining that no rights would accrue to a cultivator if he cultivated their land. The cultivators would not cultivate the land unless certain rights in land were granted to them. The Bihar Government backed the landlords. What would Sir William Stampe say to this. The Government of India recently asked the Provincial Governments what reforms they would suggest in the system of land tenures. The Provincial replies were mostly evasive. They preferred to mark time.

SIX COMMITTEES

The Government of India have appointed numberless committees and commissions during the last twenty years. The Agricultural Department of the Government of India itself has set up as many as six committees on various aspects of agricultural economy, but has never thought of an enquiry to recommend a system of land tenures, which would be most conducive to the rapid development of agriculture. Reason? Landlord interests are too powerful in the Government of India as well as in the Provinces.

Take rural indebtedness. For the first time during the last 25 years, agriculture has become a paying proposition. Cultivators have made money. Inflation is the best time to pay debts. And yet neither the Provincial nor Central Governments made any attempt to help the agriculturist to liquidate his debt. They were not interested. The cultivator has been able to liquidate a part of his debt, but he did it in spite of the Government.

TOM TOM!

There has been a good deal of talk to make the countryside fit for "the returning heroes." There are impressive schemes, but all in paper. As usual, money will be allotted for some of these schemes. A new set of functionaries will be appointed. These functionaries will demand more money for research "tamashas and tom tom" and rural propaganda. The villager will be ordered about and left to stew in his juice. It has happened before, is happening now and will be the final outcome of some of the fantastic schemes now being hatched to keep certain categories of men under employment on rediculously high salaries. Three instances could be cited to illustrate the point, namely, the Field Publicity alias National War Front, Employment Exchanges and Grow more food campaign.

Communal amity is one of the principal aims of the Field Publicity Organisation. In Delhi, for instance, the Leader of the Organisation has been arranging at homes and receptions on behalf of Hindus and Sikhs to meet the Mussalmans at the time of Muslim festivals and vice-versa for the last two years. So far so good, but with what results? The forthcoming general elections will provide further opportunity to test this Organisation's bonafides to promote communal unity in India.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment Exchanges, with impressive array of Director-General Deputy Directors General, Assistant Directors General and so on have been set up to re-settle the war personnel in civilian life. Elaborate rules have been framed and procedure laid down for reporting, card indexing, weekly, monthly and six monthly returns of those desirous of taking advantage of the machinery. To assist the common man the top personnel of the Organisation has graciously consented to accept four figure salaries. "Freedom from want" means "freedom from one's own wants." But what will these Employment Exchanges do? They will keep a record of all persons, taking advantage of the organisation and will put such persons into touch with any body wanting employees of those qualifications or lack of qualifications.

By this method, these Employment Exchanges intend to provide "Full Employment in a Free Society." One view is that the problem could only be solved, if the Government had the courage to assume powers in order to compel every industrial undertaking, employing twenty or more men to recruit its skilled or unskilled labour through no other agency but the Employment Exchanges. But the Government is so afraid of the employers of labour, that they dare not resort to this device. So the merry game goes on. The problem of unemployment is solved by giving broadcast talks

AGRICULTURAL BROWN BOOK

The progress of "grow more food" campaign is described in a Brown Book recently issued by the Agricultural Department. The campaign was launched with a specific object, namely, to meet the food situation created by the fall of Burma—the main supply base for rice to India. The report omits to mention that India had been called upon to feed 41/2 million refugees from Burma, and Malaya, another two and a half million in the Defence Services and British American, Chinese and West African troops. It may be argued that Indian Defence personnel was fed by India even before it joined the Army. Yes, but not at the scale, it was fed by the Army.

What are the results of the campaign, so vigorously conducted through the medium of English and Indian language newspapers, and thereby demolishing the myth that the Indian cultivator was illeterate! As a matter of fact this and "Travel less" campaign together destroyed the very foundation of the Sargent Scheme of Education! Let me quote the "Brown Book" of the Agricultural Department. It says:

"The acreage figures in the temporarily settled areas of British India, which are reasonably accurate, show an increase of six million acres under food grains. The exact amount of increased production, resulting therefrom is not known, but it may safely be assumed that each additional acre brought under plough means at least 1/2 to 1/3 of a ton of increase in the production of foodgrains. The increased production due to this measure alone must therefore, be of the order of 1-1/2 to 2 million tons." One is tempted to ask, whether the Tariff Board, for instance, will grant protection to an industry on a case based on "presumptions" and "suppositions", as cited above.

As against this the British Blue Book gives exact figures to show that during the six years ending 1944, production of wheat increased by 82.4% of barley by 89.2%, of oats by 64%, of mixed corn by 396.4% and of rye by 625%.

But the Department gives away its entire case, when, in the following paragraph it says: "The three ways of increasing the acreages under food crops are; (1) by increasing the area which is double cropped, (2) by bringing fallow land under cultivation and (3) by diverting land from non-food to food crops. The cultivators, with their native shrewdness, have not been slow in adopting these three measures in a period which was marked by comparatively high price for foodgrains. It can be safely assumed that to the extent the prevailing conditions permitted and their resources warranted they so adjusted their cropping programme as to maximise the production of foodgrains."

HIGH PRICE, NOT PROPAGANDA

In other words, the increased production was largely due to high prices rather than to the "grow more food" campaign. This is borne out by the acreage under jute cultivation. In no year, since 1941–42, the area under jute cultivation reached the figure permitted under the Jute Regulation Act by the Government of Bengal, and in order to provide necessary incentive, the Government of India this year had to guarantee minimum prices to jute growers. This incentive became necessary, because it was more profitable for a cultivator to grow rice than jute.

The case of rice in the Punjab is another instance of this natural phenomena. The Punjab, generally speaking, is a wheat producing Province, but, because of the price factor, the cultivators in the Punjab preferred to grow rice, whenever they could. rather than to grow wheat.

This does not mean that the money spent on the improvement of agriculture has been a waste. It certainly was not. Every one in India will welcome ever larger sums of money being spent on India's countryside, not only on the improvement of Agriculture, but also on rural housing, rural education, rural roads, rural sanitation and rural public health. The urban India has already had a lion's share Above all the village folk deserve a better treatment specially from the police. But as far as the "grow more food" campaign is concerned, it has been a highly successful failure.

URANIUM 235—KEY TO ATOMIC POWER

(Continued from Page 12.)

fire can be started by pulling out a single strip.

Also, after the oven is going, the workmen may not approach because of the rays; automic electrical controls can quench the fire by thrusting strips into the oven. The controls read the danger point by the increasing amount of radio active rays in the oven.

The metallic strips in the oven delay this start, because those metals absorb a lot of neutrons, although themselves bring split. This reduces and controls the number of neutrons present, so that the fire can be started by pulling out a single strip; the fire can be started by the increasing amount of radioactive rays in the oven.

PLUNTONIUM LENDS HEAT.

The newly created plutonium atoms, in such an oven, themselves explode like the 235 atoms. They add to the heat of the fire. So also do a few of the common 238 uranium atoms. If the fire is left running too long, it will consume all the plutonium it has created. this is avoided by stopping the fire from time to time and removing the uranium with plutonium in it.

Men probably never before undertook a task as difficult as the separation of uranium 235 from the more common metal If a million of these individual uranium 235 atoms were concentrated on the point of a pin, they still would be invisible to human eyes without a microscope—and for any types of atoms even a microscope would not see that number.

The problem is like tyring to recover a needle from a haystack the size of the empire state building, but in this atomic world there are billions of empire states, with one uranium needle.

With uranium metal available, a far harder job still was ahead, to separate the needles from the atomic haystacks.

METHODS OF EXTRACTION.

The extraction in Tennessee finally was done by two methods. The one that produced the most 235 is electromagnetic

The other method diffuses uranium vapour through the barriers.

In about two years, enough uranium 235 was actually separated for the bomb or other purposes. These methods may pay off richly now, for they can be used to make far more quickly and easily the concentrations of uranium with an enriched percentage of 235 that will help start the industrial fires.

THE TRUTH IN YOUR HOROSCOPE

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points etc.? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pandit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advise contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness, etc., have astounded educated people the world over GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second sight

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself No money wanted for Astrological Work Postage, etc., but send about 6 annas (Stamps) for stationery, testimonials and other interesting literature. Tabore believes in fair dealings and all work for which he receives any payment is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or full money refunded. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statement about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No Personal Interviews, all consultations by mail only Address: PUNDIT TABORE (Dept. 312) Upper Forjett Street, Bombay 26

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN RIOT SITUATION

Over 1,000 Persons Rounded Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was a marked improvement in the riot situation today. There was a single case of stabbing in the afternoon. The deathroll is 37 with one more casualty in hospital having succumbed to-day. The total of injured in hospital is 177.

The police have rounded up over a thousand persons. Military and police vigilance continues unrelaxed.

Indian Textiles For China Silk

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4.

Nearly two million yards of cotton textiles are being exported to China in lieu of Chinese silk. These will be despatched by sea to Shanghai. Certain concessions have been allowed to China on these textiles. Exports will come out of the export quota of six hundred million yards. It is further learnt that the Peking Syndicate, which is handling trade on behalf of China, as U. K. C. C. was doing on behalf of the Middle East countries and Russia during the war, is being wound up as soon as normal trade channels begin to function.

Plague Threatens Bangalore

BANGALORE, Act. 4. (A.P.I.): The British Resident in Mysore has issued an order prescribing certan temporary regulations to be observed in the civil and military station of Bangalore for a period of one year from October 1, 1945, in order to prevent outbreak of plague with which the station is now threatened, as the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force in the station are insufficient for the purpose.

HABIBULLAH KHAN TO ATTEND QUEBEC CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have appointed Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah Khan, Bar-at-Law, as the second non-official adviser to the Member for India at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference to be held at Quebec. This nomination is in place of that of Mr. Hossain Imam who was unable to accept the invitation.

BRITISH TRAINED DUTCH TROOPS IN NETHERLANDS INDIES

LONDON, Oct. 5. (U.P.A.): Colonel Vanderharst of the Dutch Expeditionary Forces, said that 3,500 Dutch troops trained in Britain have been transferred to the Netherlands Indies during the past three weeks and an additional four thousand are departing on schedule in three ships during the coming week while, "with hope of transport", a much larger number will be sent soon.

Meanwhile, Indonesians from Holland are proceeding to the Netherlands East Indies to act as intermediaries with nationalist leaders there.

The United Press of America learns that the Indonesians from Holland intend to explore the Soekarno movement as fully as possible before making any report to the Dutch Government. It is understood these Indonesians will proceed to the N.E.I. wearing Dutch Military uniforms attached to the Netherlands Army Civil Affairs and will include eight prominent leaders of the radical Indonesian independence movement organized in 1941 since when it has almost continuously been active in Holland and not always underground.

Prominent intermediaries include one Indonesian Chinese and the remainder are Javanese of Muslim faith who have been briefed by the Dutch Government to remind the nationalist leaders of Queen Wilhelmina's promise of "Commonwealth" independence for the East Indies.

(See Page 12.)

Jews Mobilise Forces Against White Paper

Middle East Aflame; Armoured Cars Patrol Cairo

70,000 ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE FORCIBLY RESCUED

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuter): Armoured cars are standing by in Cairo to-day and police leave has been cancelled in case of demonstrations by students on the Palestine issue when schools and the university reopen after the recess, according to a Reuter cable from Cairo.

Troops have been stationed in certain districts to come to the assistance of the police if necessary.

In Palestine itself, all Jewish factories and shops will close and all traffic will halt for six hours on Monday afternoon to enable people to attend mass meetings to be held in every Jewish urban and rural settlement throughout the country.

The meetings which are being called by the National Council of Palestine Jews on the eve of the re-assembly of the British Parliament in London are expected to adopt resolutions calling for immediate abrogation of the British White Paper of 1939, limiting Jewish immigration and land sales to Jews.

A Reuter despatch from New York states that a direct appeal is to be sent to the British Government and every member of Parliament by 1,048 rabbis who are jointly calling on "the conscience of Great Britain" and the leaders of the United Nations to open Palestine immediately to the Jews of Europe.

The liberal "News Chronicle", in a leader this morning, observes that "the situation in Palestine appears to be moving swiftly towards a crisis" and urges the British Government to lose no time to make public its desire for an internationally agreed solution of the problem.

"Indeed", writes the paper "there is a strong case for regarding the whole area of the Middle-East as suitable ground for joint action by the nations.

It is true we have an especial need to safeguard the line of imperial communications through Suez, but many other countries would suffer if trouble imperilled the Mediterranean route."

TENSION HEIGHTENS IN HOLY LAND

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6 (U. P. A.): Reports of recent British combined air-ground manoeuvers and plans for a Jewish general strike Monday afternoon heightened tension in the Holy Land to-day cables a United Press of America correspondent.

In an atmosphere outwardly calm but loaded with expectations, Jewish sources circulated reports that British forces held maneuvers early last week between Ain-Barod and Tel-Amal, which are Jewish settlements in the Jegrel Valley, with armoured cars of police and mobile forces.

The Jews plan a nation wide day of protest on Monday. The plan calls for the stoppage of work from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and for procession to meeting places to hear resolutions protesting British restrictions on immigration.

Special precautions were being taken by authorities to avoid clashes with British forces.

PALESTINE COAST GUARDED

Despite denials, other reports insisted that the Palestine coast which is being very closely guarded by air and sea has been the scene recently of illegal entry by Jewish refugees. Reports said that in the past few weeks the refugees had been unloaded, met by a secret organization, and transferred inland to previously prepared shelters. Other information said that Jewish terrorist groups, the Irgum Vai Leumi and the Stern Gang, had amalgamated. These groups have never hesitated to use violence in the past.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FORCIBLY RESCUED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6, (U. P. A.): A group of illegal Jewish immigrants estimated at between fifty and seventy thousand who crossed the northern frontiers into Palestine this morning were halted by the Frontier Control police, but they were forcibly rescued by people of the Jewish village of Kefar Giladi who took them into custody, cables a United Press of America correspondent.

It is understood that the British army intervened but the results are not yet known.

This coincided with an announcement that the Syrian Minister of the Interior had ordered motored detachments sent to the Syrian frontier to prevent illegal Jewish immigration. The immigrants are reported to be making an armed crossing of the Syrian border.

WHY DUMP JEWS IN PALESTINE?

LONDON, October 5 (Reuter): The question of living space for Jews outside Palestine is raised by the well-known author and lecturer Dr. Maude Royden Shaw in a letter to the "Times" today in which she says: "Let us cease trying to cram millions of Jews into an intensely hostile little country."

Declaring that no one has looked for other areas Dr. Royden writes: "We British at least have an excuse that our little country is overcrowded already and that improvement of Arab living conditions in Palestine, and consequent increase in its population—which the Zionists calmly claim as due to themselves alone—is largely due to the patient, devoted unadvertised efforts of the British Administration.

The people of the United States confine their efforts to giving us bad advice and keeping Jewish refugees out of their vast rich underpopulated country. That much of it is underpopulated, no one can deny. So is Canada, so is Australia, so is New Zealand, so is much of Africa.

But we cannot compel these countries to admit millions of Jews. No And we think we can compel the Arabs. We are wrong

Question In Commons

LONDON, Oct. 4 (U.P.A.): President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee were reported today to have engaged in a new exchange of letters about the Palestine problem as Attlee's Labour Government faced the prospect of sharp questions on the matter when the House of Commons resumes its session on Tuesday.

An inquiry at Number 10 Downing Street brought only a refusal to confirm or deny reports that Truman had sent a second note to Attlee and that the latter had replied with one sent back through Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Meanwhile it was understood that Squadron Leader Patrick W. Donner, a Conservative member of Parliament had filed a question on Labour policy toward Palestine.

When Parliament reconvenes the question will be fourth on the list.

The question asked, "Whether in view of our responsibilities towards the Arabs and Jews and Christians in the Holy Land the Prime Minister will state the policy of his government regarding the White Paper."

Attlee's response may touch off a heated debate between Labour and Conservative viewpoints.

Azad To Fly To Calcutta

LAHORE, Oct. 6 (U. P. I): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, is leaving for Delhi by air on October 3. After spending a night in Delhi Maulana Azad will fly to Calcutta on Tuesday next. He had no temperature and stomach troubles subsided. He is still on restricted diet.

MAHABHARATA IN RUSSIAN

LONDON, Oct. 6. (U.P.I.): The Institute of Oriental studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is working on a translation into the Russian of the 'Mahabharata' consisting of 18 parts and 100,000 stanzas, it is reported from Leningrad.

The first small fragment from the Mahabharata published in the Russian translation was in 1787.

CHANGES LIKELY IN VICEROY'S CABINET

Mudaliar To Attend Security Council In U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.

Supply Member, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, is expected to go to U.S.A. to attend meetings of the Security Council of which India is a member. On previous occasions, no officiating arrangements have been made during Sir Ramaswamy's absence from India.

Apropos appointments to Governorships, announced from New Delhi yesterday, Sir Francis Mudie, Sir Evans Jenkins, Sir Olaf Caroe and Sir Chandulal Trivedi, are going on leave some time this month, the first three to England, and they will be returning to take up their new appointments early in April next.

There are two reports current here in regard to Sir Sultan's successor. According to one report, there is to be no fresh appointment and the department itself is to be abolished, Broadcasting merging with Posts and Air and ultimately, with Communications and the Bureau of Information going back to the Home Department. Those who hold this view, point out to the resignation of Begum Shahnawaz from the women's section of which she was in charge. They assert that the Begum has resigned because her war-created section was being abolished.

NATIONAL GOVT. IN SUMMER?

Other reports indicate the possibility of Sir Akbar Hydari holding officiating charge of the department till next summer, when Wavell hopes to usher in a National Government at the centre. My enquiries also reveal that the Industries and Civil Supplies Department will continue till the end of the current year.

The first and new department will be called Industries and Supplies. Enquiries also show that the Military Stores organisation, which was amalgamated with the Supply Department, during the war, would continue to form part of the new department. London branch of Indian stores department whose abolition was recommended by Pitkeathly Committee in 1938 question in light prevailing conditions.

MEMBER OF KENYA LEGISLATURE ON DANGER OF COLOUR BAR

MOMBASA Oct. 6 (Reuter): Mr. A. P. Patel Membr of the Kenya Legislature in his presidential address to the East African Indian National Congress here to-day said: "I believe that the colour bar which imperialism maintains will surely lead one day, to a terrific conflict between the whites and the non-whites and that danger can only be avoided by India attaining her freedom from foreign rule and exploitation."

Mr Patel said that British Labour Party spokesmen's recent statements on foreign policy, India's future and treatment of subject peoples of the Colonial Empire did not encourage high hopes but rather disillusionment among those who had expected a change of heart in the white races.

The Government of India, he urged, should obtain repeal of the East African war-time immigration restrictions. He advocated an "open door" for Indians in the Belgian Congo, Eritrea and Somaliland and suggested that India, Russia and China should be asked to join in the future administration of ex-enemy colonies.

Sunnis To Fight League At Elections

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5. (U.P.I.): The claim of the Muslim League that it represents the will of the Muslim masses, would be challenged by the Sunni Election Board which will set up its own candidates for Muslim Constituencies of the Central and Provincial Legislatures in the United Provinces in the forthcoming elections. A decision to contest elections on the issue of the "Madeh Sababa" was arrived at a meeting of the Board held here yesterday. Maulana Zafarul Mulk presiding.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Oct. (A.P.I.): Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League announces that the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League which was to be held at Karachi on October 14 has been postponed.

Black Market In Babies

By LOUISE MORGAN

In the garden of a large, pleasant house in Holland Park, London, last week I watched a young mother playing with her baby girl of three months. They were a picture of health, happiness and hope for the future.

Nobody would dream that the baby had been snatched from the black market. I heard the story from the mother herself. She is not yet 20. Let us call her Joan.

Wanted To Keep Baby

She was a driver in the W.A.A.F. She was to marry an Army man, but he was suddenly recalled from leave and met his death in battle abroad. Afraid to let her family know she was pregnant, Joan planned to give the baby away as soon as she left hospital and return home as if nothing had happened.

She wanted to keep the baby, but where could she go with her? How could she earn enough to keep them both? Weak and worried, she welcomed the offer of a stranger to "adopt" the baby and ask no questions. Later she discovered this woman intended to pass the baby on, for a consideration.

"I shudder to think what might have happened," she said. "But I was given the chance to come to this lovely place, where we were treated as if we really mattered. It gave me back my self-respect, I can tell you.

"I got in touch with my parents, and they came here, fell in love with baby, and forgave me. Mother got herself a job so that I could take her place and be with baby. Father is the proudest grandfather you ever saw. He's coming to take us home tomorrow.

One Happy Ending

"So you see, it's a sad story with a happy ending. I wish other girls' stories would end the same way."

Joan's wish may come true, for this is the first of dozens of homes to be opened throughout the country to which unmarried mothers with their babies will be brought by taxi direct from hospital maternity wards.

Two powerful women's organisations-the W.V.S. and the National Children Adoption Association of Knightsbridge, S.W.-have made up their minds to stamp out the black market in babies in this way.

It is known that a great number of babies, especially girls, "disappear" in the first few hours of days after their unmarried mother leave hospital One girl baby changed hands three times between her second and sixth week of life, money being passed twice.

No Girl Babies For Adoption

This is the chief reason why there are no girl babies for adoption. Of the 13,637 illegitimate babies born in the June quarter, 1944, only a handful reached the adoption societies. The others were snatched by unauthorised persons in their second or third week.

The present haven, known as the W.V.S. Mothercraft Hostel, was opened last February. No questions are asked, and no pressure of any sort brought to bear on the mothers. There are only two rules-that the mother stay for at least six weeks, and prefereably for three months; and that the baby be adoptable-that is, free from disease for other handicap.

This hostel expresses in every detail the new and responsible attitude towards this important problem. The matron, Kentborn Miss Dorothy Robus, is not only a trained nurse and midwife but an expert in mothercraft.

Sense Of Well-Being

The atmosphere is that of a first-class convalescent home. Mothers learn to take care of their babies according to the best modern principles, and they also pick up useful knowledge of cooking and housekeeping. With good fresh food, rest and plenty of exercise and human society, most of them acquire a sense of well-being they have never know n before.

Mothers are of all types-Service women, civil servants, factory workers, office clerks, a school teacher, canteen manageress and bus conductress. A dozen have passed through the hostel. Five of these had their

(Continued on Page 24)

For The Busy Housewife

In pre-war times Sunday was usually earmarked for cleaning and polishing. It was a busy day for the housewife as well as for the servant—but alas! these days the housewife is ever pressed for time—what with standing in queues and managing the homefront all on her own for it has almost become impossible to get good servants either for love or money.

Of course, you have always used brasso or some other polish for cleaning your brass. But in these days it is difficult to get good brass polish with so many spurious stuffs sold in the market.

So here are a few tips which the housewife will find very handy and useful.

Rub a piece of lime on the brass, wash with cold water and allow to dry in the sun, do not use cloth. It makes easy and effortless work, while using brasso means time and blackening your fingers!

As for your silver, clean it with a mixture of liquor ammoniae and water. Dip chamois leather in the mixture and then rub it on the silver. It will be burnishing white.

And while packing your silver sprinkle a good bit of camphor powder at the bottom of the box and then put in the silver. Now it won't get tarnished or black.

Indian Stars with E. N. S. A. girls on the steps of the Palace.

Indian celebrities, representing the stage, screen, musical and journalistic professions, met ENSA artistes at an informal tea party at the Marble Palace, Calcutta, recently.

This East meets West party, the first of its kind, was made possible by the co-operation of Haren Ghosh, India's well-known impressario, and Kumar Jiten Mullick and Kumar Dinen Mullick, who placed their residence at the disposal of the Indian and British artistes.

The British guests were garlanded with flowers on arrival.

Among those present were: Chandra Vati, film star in "Dui Purush"; Bejoya Das, who appeared in the dramatised version of "Sesh Raksha", and Kausalya, a rising film star of Bombay; Pankaj Mullick, singer, film and musical director; Anushya Chatterjee, musical director; Moni Bardhan and Taran Kumar, the dancers.

Let us talk it over—

So here we are exactly after a week. And we are going to be here week after week—only if you will!

Teachers, stenographers, doctors, lawyers, housewives, professors and all others, are always welcome to express themselves freely and frankly in these columns.

Surely we can be punctual once in a week though punctuality may not always be our common virtue.

* * *

Tring, tring... Tring, tring..... rang the telephone bell in the corner. A swift glide.... and the receiver clicked from the hanger. "Hallooeo..." went the response.

"Is that the..office?" demanded at the other end a racuous voice "Yes....Yes..e..e..s" replied the soft voice. Ah! that was familiar—the voice at the other end. How it swayed the crowds—and the way it managed opposition on the platform!

'Here?...No,...Yes...No.... Sorry..... just left," poured in the soft voice.

"But how could..... already twelve-thirty".

"Really....but...and...not know the place—I mean the Cafe...." pleaded the voice.

"But why so late...Surely, can go without lunch" thundered and cut off the far end.....

"Good heavens! Imagine...." blared the gentle voice...Such fuss over trifles—poor girl! Really, these men are the limit." And went up in the air a chorus of approval for they were all "poor dears".

And it was all over a lunch!!—At twelve thirty!!

* * *

The appointment of the distinguished educationist Miss K. S. Ranga Rao as Deputy Chief Commander of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) became a headline news in December last. She was the first Indian, and that too a woman, to be offered such high post of responsibility without going through the routine of rising from one post to another.

Considering Government Of India's unfair and anti-Indian policy of appointing imported "experts" to high posts though very capable and qualified men are available in this country. Miss Ranga Rao's appointment came as a surprise. And one even wondered what prompted her to forsake the academic field for the glory of high office?

But even before the first year was out, came the most unexpected news of her resignation! And here it is from her own mouth.

"I had accepted the appointment on the explicit understanding that I would have a voice in all questions of policy. with special stress on recruitment, welfare and morale and resettlement of Indian girls—subjects on which I had definite views. In the following months major changes of policy and personnel were made without my knowledge and against these I recorded my protest... ... There was no sign either that my schemes were being considered even in respect of recruitment, welfare and resettlement of the Indian girls."

And on the top of all this humiliating treatment she was superseded by a newly appointed deputy—an officer junior in rank, who probably had the colour—but why bother? Suffice it for us to know that we have such self-respecting women who will not sacrifice their principles either for money or position. So here it goes, our first bouquet to Miss K. S. Ranga Rao.

Of course all the nationalist papers have protested against this injustice and also have asked for an explanation from the military authorities. But it seems rather strange that none of the women leaders like Smt. Kamladevi has publicly commented upon this! Though her acceptance of office might have been against the policy of some of the women's organisations, yet her forthright resignation on principle is surely worthy of notice. And therfore it will not bee too much to expect them to take up of the issue?

—*Leela.*

Variety Express girls find some interesting specimens in aviary

Will Bombay's Houseless

FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE VIGILANTES?

A few weeks ago, people still did not know who the Vigilantes were. When they found out, they shook their heads. Was it possible that such things could happen in Britain? That private individuals, disregarding all laws and regulations could commandeer strangers' houses and move homeless women and children into them?

The Vigilantes' activities seemed an exciting mixture of lawlessness and kindness. The pictures published in the newspapers served to make the situation even more sensational. They showed a window being broken, a leader of the Vigilantes climbing into an empty house, opening the front door, "moving-in" a family and their furniture.

Anyone encroaching on the inviolability of a private house commits a crime. But in the Vigilantes' case one of the most important and characteristic motives for any crime is missing in that no personal advantage is gained by the person committing the crime. There is no known instance of the Vigilantes ever having acquired any personal gain from their actions, either for themselves or for anyone related to them. They have merely tried to find homes for homeless people.

Drastic Measures

The authorities ascertained that, behind their lawlessness, the Vigilantes had good intentions, and so they acted accordingly. The Ministry of Health, whose official duties includ the housing of homeless families prevented the Vigilantes from committing any further illegal offences, by giving local authorities such far-reaching powers that no room was left for individual action.

The Ministry of Health granted the Borough Councils drastic powers for the immediate confiscation of all empty houses, but at the same time giving the owners of the houses time to protest against confiscation or to return to their houses. Anyone not availing themselves of this rule, admits thereby that the empty house may be disposed of by the local authorities.

The Ministry went even further and cancelled certain limitations which have hitherto existed regarding repairs to houses. The result of this Government action is that house repairs are in full swing in every Borough so that there is no opportunity or cause for illegal action by the Vigilantes.

The number of houses confiscated by the Ministry's "stroke of the pen" runs into hundreds of thousands. It is not unusual in Britain for one family to own several houses. Many families, besides owning a town house, maintain at least one country house, if not more. This is now no longer justifiable, owing to the unfavourable influence of the war on the property market.

During peacetime, several hundred thousand houses were built in Britain every year. The average multiplied by six years of war results up to now in about one and a half million. Added to this large number of houses which have not been built are the many hundreds of thousands of houses either completely destroyed or at least made untenable as a result of air attacks; so that it would appear that drastic measures were justified

THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN BOLDLY SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF HOUSE-SHORTAGE BY OCCUPYING VACANT DWELLINGS!

Nip In The Bud

In normal times, such encroachment on private rights would have been unthinkable. But these are not normal times. It will be many years before the shortage of houses can be made up. It is not possible to say when the necessary labour for house building and auxiliary trades will be available. The present shortage of materials too, cannot be immediately rectified, and prevailing transport difficulties also hinder reconstruction.

However, the prompt action of the Ministry of Health has certainly contributed towards solving the housing problems of many thousands of people, besides preventing the Vigilantes from carrying on their illegal activities. They have also influenced other authorities to follow the good example of the Ministry of Health.

The legendary figure of Robin Hood plays a great role in British folklore. Robin Hood robbed the rich in order to distribute their good among the poor, without thought of personal gain. In the legend, he is said to have been the protector of defenceless women.

The idea of Robin Hood is not only present in folk lore but in the minds of many well meaning people who wish to better the world. But what was looked upon in the legend of the Middle Ages as something beautiful and heroic is judged very differently by modern standards of law, although the instance of the Vigilantes proves that the ideals of the romantic robber have not quite died out, even in these days of law and order.

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

A very interesting case which sounds in parts like a fairy tale, came up before Mr. Justice Lokur in the Criminal Sessions last week. One Usman Shakoor Kodavawalla had been engaged as a "munim" on a monthly salary of Rs. 95/- by one Ismail Haji who carried on business at Mahomedalli Road in Bombay. Ismail wanted to go to his native place, so he gave a Power of Attorney to Usman to borrow moneys, to operate the bank account and to carry on the business. Usman borrowed and withdrew large sums of money aggregating to over two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees and absconded. Having got scent of his "munim's" misdeeds, Ismail returned to Bombay on 14th June 1943 only to find that Usman was nowhere to be found. He had left a day earlier. Usman was ultimately traced and arrested at Bangalore almost a year later where he lived as a rich Parsi under the fictitious name of A. J. Merchant, advancing moneys, owning a large business and several properties and married to a Parsi lady!

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Lokur rightly observed that this was a gross case which, for the protection of the commercial community, deserved a deterrent sentence. And yet he only inflicted a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment! It is true that the accused had already been a year in custody. But even so, far from acting as a deterrent, this sentence would lead those like-minded with the accused to think it worth while to make a fortune of a few lakhs in a similar way and dispose it of safely, if all that they have to pay for is three or four years in jail. They can retire in comfort for the rest of their lives. Criminal breach of trust by persons holding a Power of Attorney and therefore abusing a confidential position is a very grave offence for which the law lays down transportation for life as the maximum sentence. It savours of ingratitude which is "treason to mankind." We cannot help feeling that the sentence of three years passed by the Judge was totally inadequate though Ismail the complainant, seemed quite pleased with it for the counsel for the prosecution was garlanded in the lobby after the case was over.

A Newly Discovered Marshal

Very few of our readers know that there is in Bombay something like a Prize Court, and fewer still, that there is somebody known as the Marshal of that Court. The Prize Court is none other than our High Court, and the Marshal none other than the present Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. The war has once again reminded us of these things. Under the Prize Court Rules the Marshal is entitled personally by way of remuneration to one per cent of the gross sale proceeds of any cargo seized as prize and placed in his custody. Hardly any prizes have been seized in the waters around Bombay, but it is said that the Marshal of the Prize Court at Calcutta has made over a lakh of rupees from this one per cent! A case did come before our High Court under its Admiralty Jurisdiction (In Prize) arising out of the seizure of 500 chests of opium en route to Saigon in Indo-China as of enemy destination. As Government required this opium, it was requisitioned under the Prize Court Rules and the goods in the custody of the Marshal after appraisement, were handed over to the Crown on payment of Rs. 4,68,933 15-8 to the Marshal. When the matter came before the court on an application that these proceeds be condemned as good and lawful prize, the Marshal claimed one per cent of this amount for his fees. As under the Prize Court Rules, he was entitled to these fees only on sale of the prize, and as the requisitioning of the goods by Government was strictly not a sale, the question arose whether or not the Marshal was entitled to his fees stretching the point a little and construing the transaction as being in substance one of sale, Mr. Justice Chagla held that the Marshal was entitled to his fees.

The proceeds of all the prizes seized in war are ultimately divided among those in the entire Navy according to rank and we understand that Admirals get as much as £4000/- each while ratings get roughly £20/- each.

* *

Courts-Martial

We have been told of a very amusing procedure in trials before Courts-Martial. Whenever any legal objection, either to the admissibility of evidence or otherwise, is raised in the course of trial, the President of the Court-Martial says, "The Court adjourns, the Court adjourns." The room is then cleared and the doors closed in order to enable the President to consult the Judge-Advocate (as he is called) who is present throughout the trial to assist the Court-Martial on points of law. After deliberation, the doors are flung open and the trial resumed with the words, "The Court begins, the Court begins." And so it goes on throughout the trial. Instead of having to resort to this strange procedure, we wonder why the trial itself is not held before the Judge, Advocate alone who is a trained lawyer, and after he decides whether the accused is guilty or not, the matter of sentence may well be left entirely to some high military officer to whom the record of the trial can be sent

*

Love Letters

Love letters that had passed between the educated young wife of a Dr. V. N. Bhave of Poona and her former college professor Janardan Vasudeo Karandikar were read in the High Court some days back in a case in which the High Court confirmed the latter's conviction for adultery and the sentence of a fine of Rs. 1000/- passed upon him by the trial Magistrate. It is good to have the drab monotony of the legal jargon heard in courts of law relieved by something that doth

—"speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole."

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SCIENCE IN THE NEWS

Dr. P. S. Gill's Experiments On Cosmic Rays

By SITARAM SONI

The harnessing of atomic energies by American scientists has added considerable importance to the study of cosmic rays. India has at present a very few centres at which researches in this field are systematically carried out. Lahore is one of them. Here Dr. Piara Singh Gill, of the Forman College, has been experimenting in continuation of his investigations in America conducted in collaboration with distinguished physicists there. He has obtained a number of important results which have received wide attention in U.S.A.

All India visitors to Dr. Gill's Lahore laboratory include scientists, men of letters and politicians. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was greatly impressed with the work done there and the need to expand it, when he visited this laboratory recently.

To a layman, cosmic rays are a complete mystery. I was taken round a small observatory Dr. Gill has installed on the roof of the Physics building of the Forman Colle e, where he teaches and researches almost 18 hours a day, and shown how the rays bombard the earth like bullets. The observatory is equipped with a cosmic-speedometer, the construction of wh ch is almost entirely Dr. Gill's own handwork. Between this and the laboratory downstairs, he is continually running up and down to check and measure the directional effects of these rays.

Dr. Gill has chosen Lahore for his important investigations because t its favourable geographical locatigld of the large variations between lie summer and winter temperatures afe of its proximity to the hills offery easily accessible high altitudes. oe-t

He organised a successfull ex asni tion to Baralacha beyond Kulu vdnp, in the Himalayas, in July 1945,ooi study at a height of 17,000 feet thn birth of a new particle known as mesotron. This expedition was in line with many earlier expeditions led by distinguished workers in cosmic rays throughout the world since their discovery in 1913 by Professor Victor Hess of Vienna who sent his apparatus into higher elevations by means of balloons, cosmic rays being of extra-terrestrial origin impinging themselves on the earth from all directions.

In India, the first experiments on cosmic rays were made in 1926 when Professor Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winne r, and Professor J. M. Benade, of Forman College, took anionization chamber to Tosh Maidans in Kashmir and measured the intensity of these rays. Their ionization chamber was nothing better than the base of a hooka so converted for the experiment. During the same year. Professor Benade performed an experiment to test whether the radio activity was stimulated by cosmic rays. I 1937, Millikan and Neher made balloon flight s in Madras. Such

Cosmic-Ray apparatus housed on the roof of Physics building, Forman College for studying the directional effects of cosmic rays.

flights were repeated all over India again in 1940.

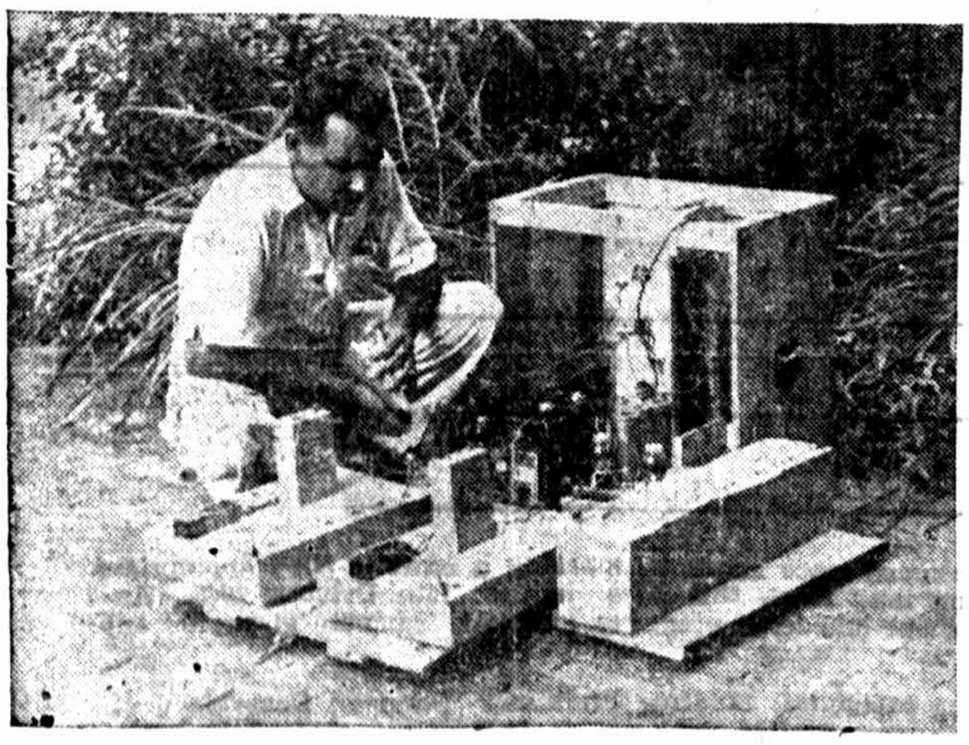
His strenuous Baralacha expedition enabled Dr. Gill to study the production of mesotrons by neutral particles at different heights. He also studied the energy spectrum of mesotron at various elevations. His results show that the production of these particles does not become noticeable at the same heights as it does around Chicago as shown by Drs. Schein, Jesse, Wallan and Wilson.

On entering the atmosphere of the earth the primary cosmic rays, Dr. Gill says, produce secondary rays. The process of multiplication continues as they penetrate through the atmosphere into the earth's crust until they are stopped. The p oduction of the secondary rays by the primaries are best studied in regions of the atmosphere where they are produced. That is why the physicists have gone to high elevations in the hills, up in aeroplanes and have sent their measuring instruments by the help of balloons into the stratosphere.

Dr. Schein and Dr. Gill did a very useful piece of research in America on the production of cosmic-ray bursts which gave new light to one of the important properties of the mesotron known as the spin of the mesotron.

As Research Assistant and later Research Associate to Professor Compton at the University of Chicago, Dr. Gill contributed pap rs on various aspects of cosmic rays which have since been widely discussed. In June 1939, he took part in an international symposium on cosmic rays where among the distinguished audience were five Nobel prize winners. He further won the distinction of being elected President of the Students' Council of the Chicago International House. Novel laureates Compton and Hess still evince keen personal interest in his work.

Before going to Chicago, Dr. Gill took his A. B. and M.Sc. degrees under the now world famous physicist Professor Richard E. Vollrath, of the University of Southern California, who commenting on the discovery of the atomic bomb astounded the world by stating that the moon is now fairly within the reach of man.



Portable apparatus which was carried by Dr. Gill to Baralacha (17,000 ft.) to study the production of mesotrons by neutral particles.

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5. M|s. Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Junction, Bombay.
6. P. Ramanlal & Co., Parekh Building, Princess St., Bombay.
7. M|s. Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay.
8. M|s. Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.
9. M|s. Powells Limited. Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
10. The Grand Pharmacy, Charni Road, Tram Junction. Bombay.
11. The Oriental Pharmacy, Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12. M|s. Jethalal Monji & Co., Shalwala Building, Lalbaug. Bombay 12.
13. The Lalbaug Pharmacy, Post No. 12, Bombay.
14. M|s. D. Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road, Poona 1.
15. M|s Mannu & Co. Chemist, Surat.
16. M|s. Chimanlal Chunilal & Co., Chemist, Princess St., Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE POLL No. III

Should Interim Popular Governments Be Formed?

The attempt to elicit public opinion by a newspaper poll has been hitherto confined in the preceding questionnaires to the political problems of the country. Judging from the replies received, even the "hottest" of political questions has not aroused the interest, at least in this Poll, corresponding to the importance of the subject matter and its bearing upon our national life. Public opinion needs to be no less stimulated to be expressed on social problems of equal importance, if not greater. We shall, therefore, vary the poll from next week and deal with some social and educational subject. For the moment, however, there is one subject of great national and immediate importance, on which the public will have to deliver a verdict at no distant date; and that relates to the immediate formation of popular Governments in the country, responsible in a manner of speaking, to tide over the transition, in place of the present system of Government by advisers or non-responsible Executive Councillors.

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

The question arises from the series of professions made by the British Government about their readiness and willingness to transfer real power in the Government of this country, and make it an autonomous, independent, sovereign unit by itself. Before, however, that consummation is reached a period of transition is inevitable, if only to perfect and carry out the procedure necessary for achieving the goal.

There is another reason why a Government in India, which commands the confidence of the people is necessary. The impending elections are of vital national importance, as on their results the future constitution of the country may be determined. Meanwhile, the administrative machinery, dealing with all the problems of post-war rehabilitation, must be carried on in the real interests of this country and its people only. And, then, there are acute and complicated problems of international relations. India's interests cannot be satisfactorily and adequately safeguarded by the agents of the British Government now holding power in this country, as the interests of Britain are obviously in conflict with those of this country on the most crucial issues that await solution. It is by no means clear whether the present British Government intends to maintain its authority and power during the period of transition, but if it is truly earnest in its desire to make a real transfer of power and abdicate authority, what alternative is there?

HOW GOVERNMENTS CAN BE FORMED

Arising out of the main question is the consideration of details, the ways and means of forming such Governments both at the Centre and in the provinces. Elections to the legislatures have been already ordered, both for the Centre and the provinces. But the Provincial elections will take much longer to be completed than those to the Central Assembly. The latter, however, are to be fought on an obsolete franchise, which can scarcely claim to represent the real national sentiment. The provincial franchise, too, is limited and represents, perhaps, not more than 20 per cent of the adult population but even so it is much wider than the Central Assembly electorate. Until local governments are formed in accordance with the constitutional provisions bearing upon them, the question will remain whether both in the provinces and at the Centre national or popular Governments should be formed; and, if so, to whom their primary responsibility should lie. There are three parties which can claim this responsibility, the existing British Government, the organised political parties which may nominate their candidates for such executive appointments or cabinet posts and the legislative assemblies when elections are completed. Of these the British Government, though actually in existence, can claim very little moral authority for demanding that the new Governments, if formed, be responsible to it; while the third alternative will take months to be constituted. Remains the second; but direct rseponsibility of Cabinet Ministers to the parties nominating them has its own difficulties; but the possibility of such parties securing a majority in the legislatures must not be discounted.

SHOULD THEY BE COALITION GOVERNMENTS?

An incidental question in this connection relates to the personnel of such interim Governments assuming that it is decided to form them. Should these Governments be Coalition Governments of the major political parties, or should they be exclusively of a party likely to command a majority at the elections in the provinces: and of the largest single party, even though not in a majority, in the Central Assembly, after elections to that Assembly are completed? Coalition Governments have their advantages but also difficulties, particularly in view of the fact that the main issue, which divides the parties today, remains yet to be decided.

The Questionnaire

The questions, therefore, on which the public should make up their minds on this great issue are:

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
1. Should Interim Popular Governments be formed in the provinces during the transitional period which must intervene between now and the declaration of the general elections results?			
2. Should a similar Interim Popular Government be formed at the Centre between now and the time that the final constitution of an independent self-governing India is prepared and duly put into operation-			
3. Should Popular Governments in the provinces, if formed, be			
(a) composed of a single party, likely to command majority in the elections or			
(b) of a coalition of major parties.			
4. Should the cabinet or such Popular Governments be			
(a) appointed by the Viceroy or the Governors in their executive discretion; or			
(b) nominated by the organised political parties,			
(c) or made up of the individuals who were in office before the constitution was suspended by a proclamation under Section 93?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

* *OCCUPATION* _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 15th October, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment. in any capacity.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

During the last A.I.C.C. meeting held here, it was a pleasure to meet some prominent persons, belonging to other Provinces, who showed an interest in children's welfare activities carried on by Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Shri Mohanlal Saxena of Lucknow was prepared to put his heart and Soul in the work, Dr. N. S. Hardikar of Hubli said he was with the Movement, Dr. Jawahar Lal of Cawnpore showed willingness to help the already existing Local Branches in his town, and Shri M. Bapineedu of Madras wrote expressing his desire to co-operate with us. Surely, that is very encouraging.

Frankly, so far our voice has been more or less in the wilderness. This time, however, a response was received to an appeal issued to all our "Leaders" who had come to Bombay for the A.I.C.C. meeting—a response only from a few of them, though. In that appeal we admitted, of course, that since the founding of the Association in 1926, we had not been able to achieve much for the children's cause. But was it not due to lack of necessary support from the public and the public leaders? And for our workers who are all honorary and give as much time as possible to this "labour of love," how was that unsatisfactory?

* * *

In the appeal requesting for their blessings in our efforts, we told the Leaders that we had our Local Branches in certain villages also, besides in almost all the big cities of India, and that it was our earnest desire now to peneterate more into the villages, and to give greater attention to poorer class of boys and girls, including Harijans. For, really, does the children's cause not require proper deliberation and more attention than we have hitherto given to it? Since children are considered to be our future assets, should we not do something to bring them to the forefront?

Well, now that some "elders" at least have got interested in this children's movement, let us hope its progress also will be quicker. Let this appeal not go unheard. It was a joy to hear from some of the Leaders that they were regular readers of this "Corner" and "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." And I expect that my younger sisters and brothers, who always anxiously open this page, will also help us by showing this particular appeal to their parents, guardians and teachers, and thus assist in enlisting their co-operation and help. Let the children march on, in their Brotherhood, towards the goal of achieving the World's Happiness!

* * *

At Lucknow, a Committee has been appointed to explore the possibilities of starting a number of Balkan-ji-Bari centres there. Two Branches at least are to be started shortly. The convener of the committee is Shri Chandra Dhar Johari, and the office for the purpose has been situated at 36, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. Local residents—boys and girls, and elders interested in their work—may get in touch with the Convener.

From other places, too, we shall be glad to hear from any friends, in this connection, and supply to them the necessary information and literature about our organisation. For this purpose, even addresses of such friends may be forwarded to us, and we shall be pleased to get in touch with them directly. Please do oblige and write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will be happy to hear from you.

* * *

It is proposed by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to organise their Fifth Children's Workers' Camp at Kankeshwar from the afternoon of Saturday, 13th October, to the evening of Sunday, 14th October. The approximate charges will be Rupees Six per head, inclusive of the boat and bus fares, lodging and board, etc.

The Local Branches have been advised to send to this Camp as many of their workers as possible, even at their full or partial expense, if necessary. Full details may be obtained from the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

* * *

Shri Mohanlal Saxena of Lucknow and Dr. Jawahar Lal of Cawnpore visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday. The former visited also the Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari on Tuesday, and the latter paid a donation of Rupees Ten to the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari for free enrolment of poor and Harijan Children in the Association. Children gave a number of interesting items on the occasion, and the guests also gave them lively talks.

Tardeo Talmaki Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari Members witnessed an Educational Film Show arranged by the United States Office of War Information, at the Branch. Dr. S. B. Hudlikar gave an interesting talk to its boys and girls on the "Education and Future of Children in India." Psychological Study Class has again been revived, and its occasional group meetings are held in the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, on certain Saturday afternoons.

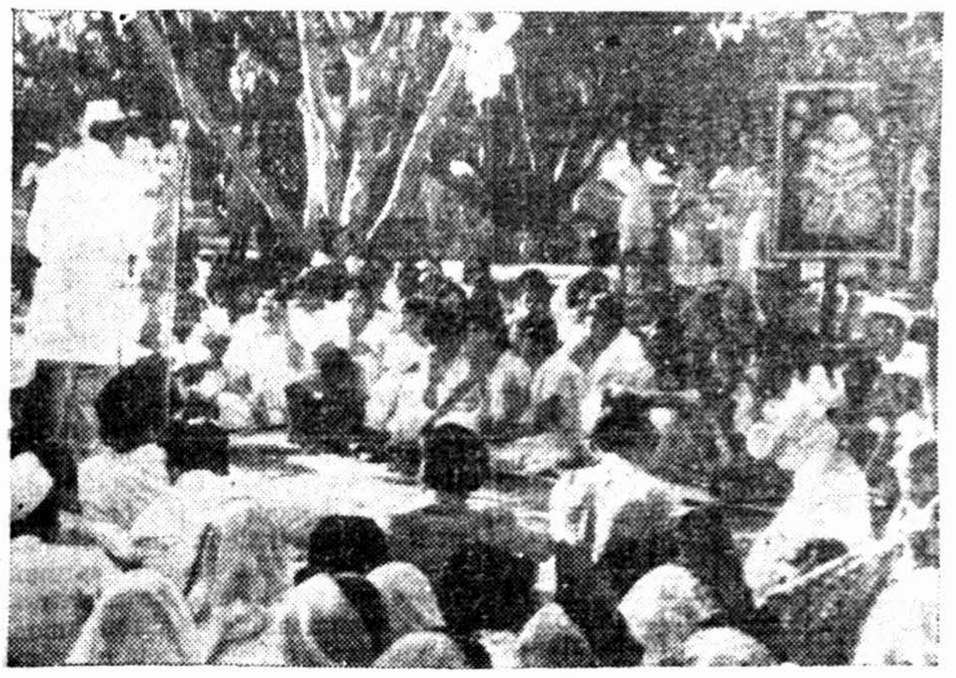
* * *

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, and why?

It is your duty to popularise your own organisation, and get enlisted in it as many members as possible!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



Shri B. G. Kher, our President, addressing a gathering.

Boys and Girls throughout India celebrated the Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Anie Besant) on last Sunday.—A section is seen here enacting a dramatic piece on an open stage.

THE FLOOD

(Continued From Page 2)

Panduram, then found Ali and the end he tied round himself. After he was rested, he said, "Well, are you ready? Shall we go?" Ali nodded and looked at Panduram's white and strained face. "Now there is nothing to worry about," said Keloo, to Panduram. "We shall be pulled along merrily on the rope, as if we were going by railway train," and he forced an unnatural smile on his face. Panduram nodded without smiling, and they lowered themselves into the clutches of the merciless current once again.

Sewaram and the others were watching closely. There were about seventeen or eighteen men holding on to the rope now, and immediately they saw the three figures enter the water, they felt the rope grow taut, and they began to pull. The three men on the end of the rope were pulled downwards, and swung round in an arch. The men pulled and slowly, as the rope came, in, the figures came closer and closer.

Keloo and Ali had to take care of the debris, and one or two larger pieces, uprooted trees and the like caused them some anxiety. One half-submerged log knocked against Keloo, but he pushed it quickly away.

They were pulled out on shore, looking exhausted, and dripping like wet rags. Not that anyone else was dry in that rain, but they looked like a washermen's clothes before they have been wrung out. The men surrounded them, and Sewaram clasped his son in his arms.

The slow march towards home began. Some of the women, including the mother of Panduram and Ali's mother had come out to meet them. In the general confusion Keloo tried to slip away.

Ali saw him. "Hey!" he shouted, "Where are you off to?" and immediately regretted his shout, for everyone stopped and looked at Keloo. It was an awkward moment. Keloo could not come to Sewaram's house, and so it would have been much better if he had just slipped away. All eyes were turned on the two principals in the drama, Sewaram and Keloo.

"Where is your wife, and your children?" asked Sewaram, moving towards Keloo.

Over there. I am going to them, said Keloo and turned away again, in a hurry to be gone.

Sewaram followed him with quick steps, "Why don't you bring them into my house?" he said, and added quickly, "I shall be very happy if you do. I'll come with you and bring you myself," he said. He turned to the standing crowd and said, "You go on ahead with Panduram. I shall come with Keloo, and see he doesn't try and run away again."

The people breathed in relief, and proceeded on their way while the two went in the opposite direction.

The scene was a Hollywood film studio. Thousands of "extras," attired as French revolutionaries storming the Bastille, filled the middle distance.

In the foreground, on a rostrum, was the director, bawling through a megaphone: "We're going to do this over and over again-untill the guy shouting 'whoopee' decides to co-operate."

MENSO

MENSO GOVT REGD.

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage. LIBERTY best birth control each Rs 2. CATARACTO without operation, cures cataract All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr. C Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy Bombay.

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Who *WITHOUT OPERATION*

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

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ARSENO-TYPHOID

ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of filaria.

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6, Chowringhee Road CALCUTTA

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ABBAS'S BEST SELLER IN MALAYALAM

"ORALL MATHRUM MANDANGIYILLA" (In Malayalam) By K. A. Abbas Published by P. C. Brothers, Calicut. Price Rs 2/-

This is the Malayalam rendering of the author's best seller. "One did not come back" recounting the epic of the Congress Medical Mission to China.

The Congress Medical Mission to China, was not great in itself. It consisted of but six Doctors and an ambulance—Its greatness lies in the fact that it was the symbol of affection and sympathy that binds the Indian nation to China. The link was slender but it was strong.

To peruse this factual account of the work, they did and of the places they visited is an experience. It weaves a chain to bind our hearts in sympathy and affection to our sister people in the East. Its educative value is immense. It is but meet that Shantaram, should himself undertake to transmute it to the magic realm of celluloid.

The book is translated by K. K. Warrier. It is well got up and neatly printed. Mr. Warrier has evidently tried to give as authentic a translation as possible, even going to the extent of giving literal translations of words in English usage. It is therefore but natural that while it retains a great part of the vitality and strength, it loses a little of the incisiveness which scintillates in the original English version.

N. M. R.

Moral Instruction

ETHICS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS: By G. A. Chandavarkar, M.A. (Published by the Author; pages 232. price Rs. 2-8).

This book provides moral instruction as prescribed by the Educational Board for the upper high school classes in Hyderabad State, where Ethics is one of the compulsory subjects for the High School Certificate examination for all *non-Hanafi* students. But it will be found useful for all high schools which provide formal moral instruction. The author is a well-known educationist of Hyderabad and a publicist with several books to his credit, including "A Manual of Hindu Ethics". The present book deals with Ethics in a lucid practical way. By making frequent references to exemplary lives in the West as well as in the East and to different scriptures of the world the author admirably shows that there is a fundamental unity of thought in all great religions. By his attempt to give a thoroughly rational exposition of the principles of morality he stresses the importance more of Reason in judging Right from Wrong than of dogma or tradition. The book also deals with several aspects of social service and social reform. It may well be used as a supplementary reader in the upper classes of high schools and it certainly deserves to be in every school library.

R. S. P.

Europe's Greatest Epic Poet

An Introduction to Homer by Professor S. K. Ghose, Patna (Masters of European Literature Series, Himalaya Publications, Patna).

This is a well-written monograph on Homer covering about eighty pages of criticism and interspersed with numerous quotations from the English translation of the two well-known epics associated with his name. Concerning the origin and the life of Homer we have no reliable information. Seven Greek cities disputed the honour of his birthplace, but it matters little in which of them he was born. The jealous guardianship of his two poems bears witness to his commanding position among the minstrels of the heroic age, and it is to his eternal honour that he belongs not to a city but to the human race. The learned author begins with an analysis of the Greek genius, discusses the spirit of the heroic age, and dwells upon some of the salient features of the two epics. The legacy of Greece which begins with theseproems has become the heritage of all Europe, if not of the world. The author refers to the Greek directness of touch and utterance and to their broad humanity which embraced within its wide sweep even their cult of the beautiful. The book is full of comparisons with the other famous epics of the world, and emphasis is laid on features common to all epic poetry, including the invocations with which epics generally begin. The epics of Homer are really stories of warfare and heroic adventures, and are full of vivid battle scenes which are largely quoted. The lines in which Hector, the chief warrior of Troy, swoops down with his army upon the Greecian force, are full of wild excitement. By its very name the Iliad means the poem of Ilion or Troy, a city in Asia Minor, and the Tale of Troy from which it is taken was a legendary story familiar to the Greeks even before the time of Homer. Legend has it that Homer was blind, but he had the gift of vivid and eloquent expression, a wealth of imagery, and large tenderness and humanity. His various characters are as distinct and as utterly separate from his own personality as those of Shakespeare, but they are all living men and women, thinking their own thoughts, cherishing their own dreams, and working out their own destiny. Andromache is a fine study of the wife and the mother; Hector is also a man with deep attachments; and the scene where the two part is one of the most pathetic in literature. All these characteristics of the poet are well brought out by the author and in the last part of his book. He shows how between Homer, the first and the greatest of the epic poets of Europe, and the long line of epic writers that followed in his wake, there is an affinity which is remarkable. Throughout the ages the Iliad has proved a fountain of inspiration to poets like Virgil, Tasso, Milton, Tennyson and many others besides. The Odyssey represents the soft twilight of the poet's genius, the Iliad is the chosen epic of the soldier. It is said of Alexander the Great that he used to place it under his pillow with his sword. And wherever the trumpets of battle are sounded, the sound also of the battle scenes of the Iliad will hover over the stricken field.

B. J. W.

Khatau Sports Review

This fine production has just entered its fourth year despite all the printing difficulties placed its way by the war. It contains several interesting articles, notable among them being one from the pen of H. J. Vajifdar the famous cricket champion of the Parsees. Young and rising cricketers are sure to profit by it. One may differ from the dictum laid down by him that cricketers like poets, are born and not made. But there is no denying the fact that without natural inclination and aptitude one cannot be a great cricketer—or, for the matter of that, a great player in any game. Illuminating articles by O. Mohun Sunderam, S. Dinkar Rao, I. N. Laljee, Rusi Engineer and A. C. Pereira on different games adorn its pages. Other subjects also concerning the health life of a worker ar einclhded in it. With all the restrictions removed from its path it is sure to make greater progress in the coming years.

J. C. M.

'BOBBY' AT HIS BEST

'ON WITH THE GAME' by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. Published by Hind Kitabs, Bombay, Rs. 1-12.

There are few who can write like Talyarkhan about sport. His approach to sport is like a devotee to God! His praises are sparkling, his comments are sharp, his style is lively.

To take a peep with Talyarkhan on some of the past and present facets of Indian sport is therefore an exhilarating experience. The 'Gods and Kings' of old stalk majestic once again, the now forgotten 'causes belli' and 'bon mot' loom large anew. Forgotten memories are revived. The mind is filled with nostalgic longings surely A.F.S.T. has enchained the spirits of the 'past in the cold prints of this little book.'

There are some great bits of reporting in this little book. Some bits of excellent prose. A portrait. A profile. Even a poem!

Mr. Talyarkhan is also a political campaigner. In sport he sees the solution for our social and political ills. His theme is "One India Through Sport", "A Great India Through Sportsmanship"—surely a worthy theme.

N. M. R.

ARMIES falter when disease strikes down its men. To defend the health of the fighting men of the United Nations, the Flit soldier brings sure death to mosquitoes, flies and other vile insects that spread disease.

You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs and other dangerous insects. Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT

For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

Black Market In Babies

(Continued from Page 19)

babies adopted and returned to work. Seven decided to keep their babies, becoming so fond of them that they cancelled adoption arrangements. In these cases jobs were found for the mothers which would allow them to have the babies with them. One baby was the illegitimate child of the wife of a man serving abroad. The soldier, given compassionate leave, decided when he saw the baby to adopt it and bring it up as his own.

Blow Against Black Market

The adoptions are arranged by Mrs. Plummer, of the National Children Adoption Association Great care is taken to make certain that the child's future will be happy. Mrs. Plummer feels that many more babies would be available for proper adoption if mothers could go to hostels like this until adoption formalities were settled.

Another blow will be struck against the black market in September, when a national conference of all adoption societies registered under the Home Office will be held in London. Inquiries have been made into the fate of the thousands of illegitimate babies lost track of each year, and evidence will be given of a sensational kind.

Mrs. Plummer does not mince matters. She said: "Adoption in this country is on a shockingly low plane. Some of the things that are allowed to happen as a matter of course are appalling." (News Chronicle.)

WATCH ON THE NILE

Mid June brings an anxious time for many people in Egypt, who wait for the first indications of the annual flooding of the Nile, on which the fertility of their land so largely depends. The annual rise of the river has been recorded since 3600 B.C. and is still registered by a "Nileometer" constructed by Khalif Mutawakhui on the island of Rhoda, opposite Cairo, over ten centuries ago. The "Nileometer" comprises a square well, with a marble pillar in the centre, connected with the river by a canal. On the pillar are cubit marks, which are submerged one by one as the water rises, anything above 18 cubits indicating a fair harvest in prospect, while a rise above 24 cubits might mean devastation. In recent years, of course, anxiety has been mitigated by the great Assouan Dam, by which the flow of water is regulated, but crowds still gather to watch the Rhoda indicator just as their forbears have done for a millennium

SAFE SPOT

The railway porter looked searchingly at the three girls waiting on the platform.

"Aren't you the crooning trio who sang on the radio to-night?"

"That's right," one of them told him. "We were making our debut on the air."

"And where are you bound for now?"

"We're just off to the North of Scotland."

The porter sniffed.

"H'm," he remarked. "I suppose that's as good a place to hide as any!"

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Radio in the days to come—Development in terms of clientele—Rural broadcasting, not rural ar tistes—Music-policy of A. I. R.—How to raise classical music—Government and Film-industry—University's apathy towards music—International Music Association.

While explaining, in his address to the Publicity Advisory Committee on September 13, how various publicity methods are being adapted to India's peace-time needs, the Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, made a reference to the radio and film; but he did not announce any clear-cut policy as regards the post-war development of either. The radio and film are powerful educational and cultural agencies, and they should be encouraged to function as such to their maximum capacity. To start with, however, they should be restrained from doing disservice to Indian Art and culture.

THROUGH RURAL BROADCASTING

The Hon. Member is counting to some extent, the progress of the All India Radio in the terms of "a listening public in this country, commensurate with its size and population." and how he proposes to secure a wider listening public is made quite clear when he adds "we shall have, in the future, to take up the question of rural broadcasting very earnestly." But he has not a word to say about the re-planning of the programme of rural broadcasting. The manufacture of cheap receiving sets will be a step towards industrial progress. Indirectly it will help the authorities to secure a larger number of listeners, but it is not expected to improve, in any way, the quality of the broadcasts.

The Government has never offered encouragement to folk-artistes—poets, bards, minstrels and actors who have played a great role in rural economy and in evolving the distinctive pattern of rural culture. The co-operation of a few ballad-singers sought for the sake of the campaigns like "grow more food" does not amount to patronage to them. With the inauguration of the rural schemes, the All India Radio has assigned a place to folk poetry and music in its broadcasts, but it has not reserved, at least, the entertainment part of the latter for the rural artistes. The village—musicians are not known to have been conceded their legitimate place in the series of the folk-songs of India broadcast by the All India Radio some time ago.

VILLAGERS' ARTISTES

The rural broadcasts should be so planned as to impart education and enlightenment to the village-folks, but they should not expose the latter to the denationalising influences of pseudo-culture processed out in the cities. The preservation of the integrity of folk-art and culture will demand that the entertainment to the villagers should be provided by their own artistes and not by the "imitators" who hover about the radio-stations in search of jobs. Rural broadcasting should be further, utilised for introducing well-known village—artistes to the urban listeners and for creating their taste for folk-poetry and music.

The present policy of rural broadcasting offers no encouragement to the rural artistes and does not convey to the village-listeners what they actually require. The Government should, therefore, radically change it without any delay. The efficiency of rural broadcasting presupposes recognition of the knowledge and experience of folk art and culture as necessary qualifications for appointment to the rural offices, and therefore, reorganisation of the personnel of the rural broadcasting departments to which admission is, at present, granted to their wearing the labels of academic credentials round their necks. The organisation of a department of recording, research in folk art and publication should also be among the projects of the post-war expansion of the All India Radio.

SCHOOLS CLASSICAL MUSIC

The statement made by the Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed that the department of Information and Broadcasting is actively engaged in considering how best the All India Radio can be developed to meet peace-time requirements is almost "official" and therefore, vague in character. It has nothing definite to say as regards the functions of the radio, other than rural broadcasting, nor does it indicate even the awareness, on the part of the authorities, of the persistent country-wide demand for revising the music-policy of the Broadcasting department. To the music-directors of the latter, everything that is sung seems to be acceptable as music. Consequently the classical type which should have, by this time, been granted the privilege of occupying the full length of the programmes, is sinking under the increasing pressure of the film-songs and light varieties like "adhuniks", "bhajans", "geets" and "bhavageets."

In its treatment to the classical music the All India Radio cannot claim itself to be impartial, as it has accorded sanction to khyals as the main if not the only classical school and has, thereby, lent support to the khyal singers who are responsible for the shocking decrease in the demand for the high technique of the dhruvapad and dhamar singing. In spite of the admission by the "Listener"—the official radio organ in a short note in its issue of 22—9—1944 that "Alap and dhurpad, (sic) the oldest and most difficult forms of Indian music are fast decaying and have now only a few exponents in India", Dhruvapads appear in the programmes of some stations as sheer accidents and not as a part of the regular classical fare. Will the radio-authorities declare whether they have formulated any scheme for the popularishion of "the oldest and most difficult forms"?

The present circumstances do not promise a bright future to Dhamars and Dhruvapads. Even the khyal gayaki—the pet of the music-directors—does not bid fair to rise higher in the absence of definite standards and under the weight of certain limitations. "Same men" and "same material" are generally the leading notes of the programmes of some of the North Indian Stations. For instance, the Bombay Station is disinclined to provide "diversions" from its stereotyped khyal gayaki by picking up vocalists from outside its charmed circle of musicians. It is also conservative in inviting "outsiders" for certain features and festivals for which they are needed—and is not in earnest to explore and do justice to Gujarat. The classical music under the charge of other stations will have its own stories to tell.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Since the war is over, a radical change in the music—policy of the Radio should be the immediate concern of the authorities. Relaxation of the rationing of the time of singing, raising the scale of the fees to be paid to the *Indian* musicians, recognition of Dhruvapads and Dhamars as a higher and an important school, allotment of increased percentage if not full space to the classical type and drastic reduction in if not elimination of the film-potpourri and light varieties should be the principal items on the programme of the post-war reorganisation of the radio-music. They will ensure varied and higher classical fare by bringing to the mike only the capable musicians and will spare the music-directors of the trouble of digging out the "hidden talent"—the mediocrities and half-trained amateurs—to fill up the gaps in the programmes.

Recording of music, organisation of a library and a plan for publications should be accepted by the Government as the functions of the

"Folk Dance" *By Mrs. Kusum Maluste*

All India Radio. Pandit Chandan Maharaj—the well known exponent of the Muttra school—died a few months ago. He took away his music with himself though he was not far from New Delhi. In the age of recording, music should not die with musicians. The best exponents of every classical school should be induced, in return of liberal remuneration, to leave records of their respective techniques and the masterpieces preserved by them. The music of the medieval master-composers like Haridas Swami, Tansen, Soordas, Bejoo etc. should be made secure before it gets extinct and should be broadcast from all the stations according to a fixed plan.

The Government must be prepared to spend whatever amount—initial and recurring—is needed for recording and broadcasting high music. It can and should effect economy by stopping the waste of money spent in the light varieties. One fails to understand why the consideration of the plan of the development of the radio to meet the peace—time requirements be left to the Department alone. Will the Hon. Member for Information and Broadcasting realise the necessity of convening a conference of some accredited music—scholars and musicians of all the classical schools in order to work out a scheme for the reorganisation of the music—programmes of the All India Radio?

AND THEIR FILM

As it appears from the statement—"We are also considering how the Government might help in stimulating higher cultural and technical standards in the whole film industry"—made by Sir Sultal Ahmed, there seems to be a move though belated to raise the film to a higher level. In the first place the Government should help the industry in its attempts at stabilisation and expansion by offering to it the necessary facilities including protection against foreign competition.

The censorship should be less rigid in order to concede to the authors the maximum amount of freedom of expression. It should, again, be cultural in scope—an objective which will demand for its attainment, representation of literature, history, art, music and dance on the Boards of Film-Censors. The guidance to the producers as regards the various aspects of the film by the officially appointed experts before the film goes in production is necessary to raise the cultural and technical standards. The clarification of the issue of the copy rights of the classics and mythological works is essential to the accurate portrayal of India's past on the screen.

The Government should, moreover, do something constructive and concrete to develop the film as an educational and a cultural agency. An "Institute of Cinematography" is an urgent necessity of the industry for the thorough and systematic training of the candidates in the various branches of cinematography; and the Government ought to prepare a plan for its establishment. The production of the educational films will probably be the concern of the "Information films of India" which the Government is likely to retain as a permanent department. The film companies will continue to produce the entertainment films. They should be left free to undertake the production of educational and cultural shorts also; but there should be no overlapping or conflicts between the two.

A deputation selected by the University of Bombay waited, a few days ago, on H. E. Sir John Colville, the Chancellor, and stressed the need of an increased grant to the University. It also appraised the Chancellor of the resolution passed by the Senate in its last meeting deciding to approach the Government for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000,000/- and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 500,000/-. The Chancellor is understood to have given a patient hearing to the deputation and promised a sympathetic consideration.

The non-recurring grant is required for buildings for the expension of some existing and new departments and also for the expansion of the library and construction of two hostels. Indian music has, after years' agitation, been admitted by the University as a subject for a diploma, but it is not known to have proceeded an inch beyond the stage of the last resolution passed by the Senate. The list of new subjects for which big grants are demanded from the Government has no place for Indian music. Will the University approach again the Government for a special grant for the establishment of a school of Indian Music and make a right beginning with teaching?

MUSIC AS PEACE-MAKER

From the discussions and debates on the world peace and security music has emerged as a "preserver of peace." The senate of the United States of America has, before it, a proposal for the formation of an International Music Association which will be a non-profit, non-stock corporation. The object of the Association is to give, to the people, the opportunity to bear, learn about and understand the values of music and to obtain from it knowledge of the customs, traditions and life of all the countries.

The Association, which is at present in the nucleus stage, aims at interchanging manuscripts, scores, compositions, recordings, cultural information and other material pertaining to music. It will function in the different countries through its branch-offices. Music is the best medium of establishing international cultural contacts and means of promoting mutual understanding. Will the civilised countries which are tired of wars and which are trying to achieve the world security through the usual channels of negotiations, pacts and agreements give a fair trial to music and other arts?

The classical music of India of both the schools has already proved its worth as a unifying force and cultural asset and has, therefore, an important lesson to teach to the western countries which are craving for unity and peace inspite of the highly developed western music. Some of the leading musicians, who have supported the formation of the Association, are said to hold the belief that inspiration—raising thought can be achieved through the interchange of serious music, folk songs and festival lyrics between nations. India has classical music which is distinctive and serious, and she abounds in the wealth of folk-songs. She is, therefore, entitled to a place of prominence in the international forum of music; and she should insist upon securing it with "serious music" as her contribution.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Once again the evil shadow of a riot fell over the Bombay landscape. Once again the 'goonda' and the hooligan, the man-with-the knife, the cowardly nocturnal bandit, held a population of two millions in an abject state of helplessness. Once again the peaceful citizen went about in constant fear of his life. It is a disgrace to the city and to us who dwell in it.

Eleven years have I passed in Bombay and loved this city of my adoption as much as—if not more then—the town of my birth. I like everything about Bombay its 'single cha' and 'soda-Lemon mix', its cosmopolitan crowds, its glorious sea-face, its pretty suburbs and even the over-crowded suburban trains. I am attuned to the fast tempo of Bombay life and by comparison find life in any other city- even Calcutta, if my Bengali friends will forgive me!— too dull, provincial and pedestrian for my taste. I am ready to defend even some of its shortcomings and unseemly characteristic—its lack of a distinct cultural stamp, its somewhat materialist outlook on life, its hustle and bustle. But if, with all my love of Bombay there is one thing I am unable to condone, it is the ever-frequent recrudescence of rioting and hooliganism in the city. In eleven years I have personally seen it erupt almost half a dozen times.

This rioting is a horrible affair —cowardly brutal, slimy and surrepititious like a serpent's ways. It has not even the courage and sense of adventure of deadly human warfare, much less the jungle glory of wild animals going at each other with tooth and fang and claw. It is the worst kind of gangsterism without the Chicago gunman's thrilling dare-devilry.

★

That Might Have Been Me!

I have seen, from my balcony, an innocent pedestrian being stabbed by a 'goonda' on the Byculla Bridge. It was many years ago but the gory memory still haunts my dreams and turns them into nightmares. I have experienced the sense of shame and helplessness at being unable to do anything about it. I have walked through half-darkened streets, with my heart going pit-a-pat, expecting an assassin's knife at every turn. Once or twice, I remember, I was actually followed by suspicious-looking toughs whose expression boded no solicitude for my health or life. Somehow I managed to reach home safely but I knew what it was to taste danger and experience the fear of imminent death. Somehow I am still alive but, through the years, hundreds have not been so lucky. Via the morgue and the mortuary, they have gone to wherever the victims of riots go after their death. I never hear of a riot casualty without feeling, "That, but for the grace of circumstance, might have been me!" All of us die every time any one dies, for each is involved in all, and all in each, and it is even truer of such unprovoked, blind killings that the tragedy of one might be the tragedy of one million.

These riots are generally—one suspects, not without purpose—called "Communal" riots. They are supposed to be an inevitable manifestations of the deep-rooted hatred that exists between Hindus and Muslims. Begad, Sir, Beverley Nichols was right after all, they are thirsty for each other's blood —look at these riot casualty figures!

Are these *communal* riots? Are they an expression of fanaticism and irreconcilable rivalry between Hindus and Muslims? Or what are they?

There is no doubt that a religious or pseudo-religious issue is sometimes used as a pretext and made out to be the provocation for such outburst of cowardly violence. But that makes them "communal" no more than gang warfare in New York can be called political inter-party warfare, though undoubtedly some gangsters do vote on Republican and others on Democratic ticket.

A riot is an expression not of communal bitterness but (quite obviously) of hooliganism. How is Hinduism or Islam affected (for better or worse) by a "mowali" sneaking up from behind and stabbing a poor 'doodh-wala' or baker who happens to be up and about at an early hour of the morning? If a riot is a "Hindu-Muslim" affair, why don't all the Hindus and Muslims fight it out? If it is an expression of fanaticism, why are not fanatics in the forefront of the killers and other fanatics among the victims?

Who is the man who does the stabbing in a riot? Not a religion-obsessed fanatic—but a professional 'mowali', a *habitue* of gambling dens, a drunkard, a mercenary killer, a murder maniac. An industrial city, with its slums and vice-dens, with its high-pressure atmosphere of unscrupulous get-rich-quick money- grabbing, breeds this class, as it breeds pimps and prostitutes, suttawallahs and brothel-keepers. Bombay has been particularly plagued by the existence of this parasitical and poisonous class of men who wield knives and knuckle-dusters for a living. They do precious little else—unless it be boozing and generally throwing their weight about, each keeping the people of his respective locality terrorized. This is no hidden gang; the "dadas", and mowalis are well-known to the police and to the public. They sometimes extort money at the point of the knife, right under the nose of the Police. In certain circles they are known and used as strike-breakers, and their gangs provide the black-legs. As a rule, they are (like all true 'artists'!) above politics. For a price—or even for the mere love of it (*Ars Gratia Artis*)—they are willing to stab a Hindu or a Muslim, a capitalist or a communist.

To the utter shame of Bombay this class has become a permanent feature of the local landscape. No one —least of all the Police—seems to be able to do anything about it, or even to give some thought to doing something about it. Every now and then a few of them are run out of the town but they or their substitutes, come back by the return train and their activities never stop.

The inter-communal tension no doubt needs to be eased. Passions are being roused and inflamed on each side. Conciliation, tolerance, unity—these are admirable sentiments which certainly need to be inculcated. But I have a feeling that we play the gangsters' game by calling their evil exploits "communal riots". I have a feeling that Bombay will be really free from this menace only when the professional killers are smoked out of their dens and brought to book, even as they were run out of New York by (the then) Attorney Dewey.

★

"Cheap, If Not False"

Sarat Chandra Bose is nothing if not a sensationalist. In his recent interviews he has expressed quite a few sensational opinions:

"Match Imperialism with Imperialism. Fight Fascism with Fascism."

"Chiang Kai-She.. is the Arch-Fascist tyrant of China."

"Every nation in the world which has fought for independence in the past had fought with a certain amount of foreign help."

"The interpretation (of international events) they ("some Congress leaders") gave was entirely wrong and misleading. It was more or less the British Old-School-Tie interpretation. It was internationalism of a sort—cheap, if not false."

The last sneer, one presumes, is at the expense of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose idealistic internationalism has been the greatest single factor in determining the Congress "foreign policy." By "cheap internationalism", does Mr. Sarat Bose mean Congress sympathy for Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, and China?

The Bengal leader, with his record of national service, deserves our respect and affection. But the "opportunistic" ideology that he is trying to inculcate in us is not only in direct contravention of Nehru's international socialism but also Gandhiji's humanitarian standards of brotherhood, truth and non-violence. It is understandable how the imperialist repression is producing this reaction in certain Indian leaders and politicians, but nevertheless it is highly regrettable. "Fight Fascism with Fascism" and "Fight Imperialism with Imperialism" have never been the principles of our freedom movement. We have fought the world's greatest imperialism with Truth and Non-Violence, and we ought to fight Fascism with Democracy—true Democracy, not the show of the so-called democracies. If we give up these principles, we are likely to forfeit not only the respect of others but also our own self-respect.

Two things struck one about the series of interviews given by Mr. Sarat Bose. Though he has gone out of his way to condemn Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek (and thus unnecessarily injured Chinese sentiment) and applauded the Chinese communists, he has not one word to say about the unparalleled and inhuman atrocities perpetrated in China by the Japanese militarists. Secondly, while he has commented on issues as Bernard Shaw's latest book, the Kuomintang-Communist tussle in China, Wavell proposals, etc. he says nothing about the hoarders, profiteers, Black Marketeers who led millions in Bengal and elsewhere to their graves and funeral pyres. It is amazing—or is it?—that this gang of exploiters always manage to get a good chit from most of our leaders—except, of course, Nehru who expressed a nation's just indignation when he said he would like to see them hanged.....

★

Nehru's Blue-Print

Yes, these "men of money" are not likely to be pleased with Nehru's latest statement in which he outlined an economic blue-print for India.

He has not only reiterated his faith in Socialism but also specified such concrete demands as

State-ownership of key industries, Abolition of the zamindari system, Industrialisation, and introduction of large collective farms.

There is nothing new in this—for Nehru's views on these matters are well-known. But, at a time when the men of money are hoping to side-track the socialist content of Congress ideology, it is good to find one of his eminence and influence restating the freedom programme in terms of an economic revolution as a complement to the political revolution.

★

Collective Farming

Nehru's remarks about co-operative and collective farms will probably shock some of our orthodox "individualists." But to economic realists have been convinced that it is the only means of salvaging India's ruined agricultural economy. This truth has been forcibly impressed on me recently while touring some villages in the interior of Maharashtra. Here I found vast areas lying fallow and waste —the earth is basically fertile but there is hardly 15 inches of rain in the year and only the crudest and poorest grains can be grown. As a consequence the peasants have an extremely low standard of living. Yet in the midst of this dry belt I found a startling oasis—a 300-acre farm on which grow 'mosambis', oranges, grapes, bananas, guavas, paddy, wheat, vegetables, even several acres of flower-shrubs! The secret lies in a Diesel engine which pumps up the water from the low level river to the dry upland, and in the other modern agricultural devices—ploughs, manures, etc.—used on this farm. The secret also lies in the fact that here everything is done on a big scale. No, but it is not a collective farm. NOT YET! It employs 200 peasants on a salary basis. And the owners make an excellent profit every year.

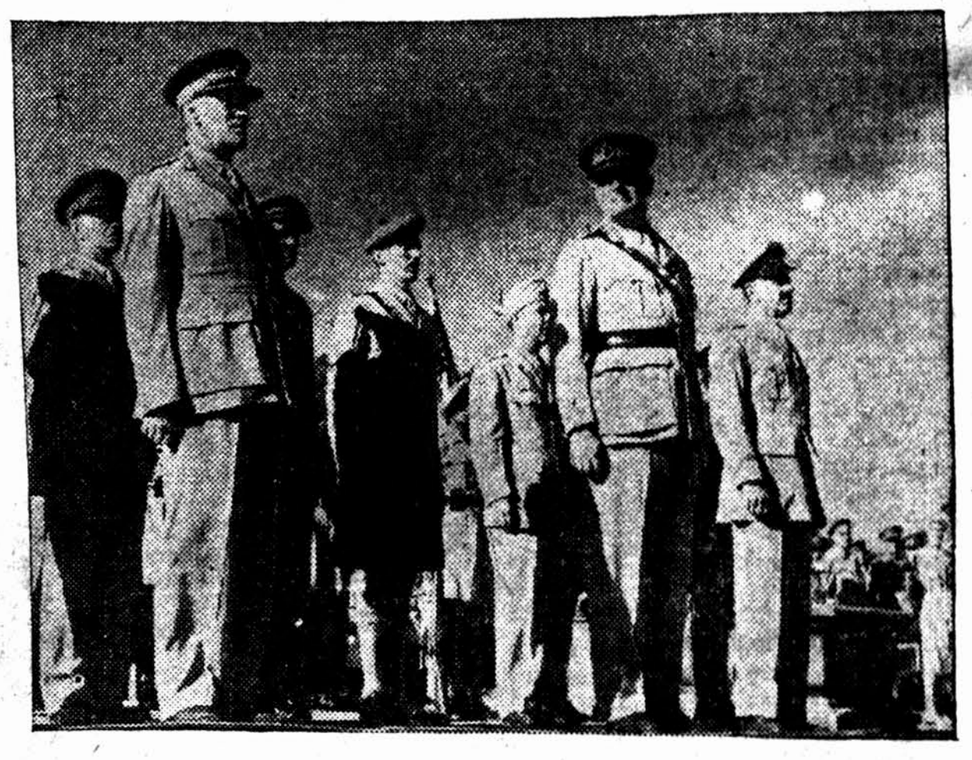
Now suppose this 300-acre farm was OWNED by these 200 peasants and all the profit was distributed among them—would they not all work harder, better, because the fruits of their labour shall belong to them and not to someone else? Would they not collectively be able to secure the expensive irrigation and water-lifting facilities—(perhaps through State loans) which, individually, they will (or can) never hope to get? And would it not mean a phenomenal rise in their material standard of living—and even in their 'spiritual' and 'intellectual' standards?

The Indian peasant can work hard. How hard I was able to judge in another village where I learnt that the landless peasants work for the landlords 16 hours a day—from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. If they can work so much for another's benefit, would they not work equally hard if they were assured the fruits of their labour?

The peasant can not only work hard but he is also beginning to realize that the present system is unjust to him and must be changed. Here and there I have seen in the villages the stirrings of a new life—Congress meetings attended by peasants, militant Kisan Sabhas, Red Flag flying over mud-huts, ploughmen singing patriotic and revolutionary songs a Kisan conference attended by 6,000 peasants of West Khandesh.

The Indian peasant is awake. One day—and soon—he will rise to his full stature and demand what is his due. That will be the day of salvation for him and for his country!

U. S. HONOURS INDIA'S RULERS



The Viceroy, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, and the C.-in-C. in India, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, received the highest American honour that can be awarded a non-American—the Legion of Merit, Degree of Chief Commander. The honour was conferred by the President of the United States and was presented in Delhi on his behalf by Lieut.-Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Commander of the United States Forces, India-Burma Theatre. (Top) Lt.-Gen. Wheeler pins the medal award to the lapels of the Viceroy and the C.-in-C. (Below): The C.-in-C. (Left), the Viceroy, who took the Salute, and Lieut.-Gen. Wheeler at the saluting base during the ceremony.

Humorous Skit

Mangoes & Insurance Policies

By E. B.

I can hear the reader say to himself, "Strange combination that!" —but the circumstances were equally strange that produced them!

* * *

Bombay's educational world was rocked by a number of minor explosions last year. First, we had the Great Examination Supervision Scandal, during which zealous professors and teachers had vied with each other to push deserving and underserving students from lower into upper classes! And then, we had the Great Matriculation Massacre, during which teachers and professors did exactly the opposite thing—vied with each other to "plough" deserving and undeserving boys, for no fault of their own! And, then there was the suspension of Examiners—and the little schoolgirl's suit against the University authorities, from which neither emerged with flying colours! And, then the Arts School Affair—and to cap it all, the Senate debates about teachers' and Professors' salaries—out of all of which emerged—the Professor who sold Mangoes and Insurance Policies

* * *

It is somewhat heartening to be thankful for—that *all* these manifestations were verbal here unlike in Bengal, where they showed disapproval of teachers in rather painfully practical fashion. One invigilator was "disposed" of gangster style, and teachers and professors who insisted on the use of paper by students, at a time when paper was more a name than a bazaar commodity, had to face stone-throwing! One teacher in the mofussil was a casualty in one of such incidents. After all, Bengal was always too emotional and too much addicted to the practical demonstration of ideas and phrases. A province which led all India in respect of political assasination, not to speak of education, sacrifice at the alter of patriotism, and even lesser things like speech-making and statement-spouting, must certainly be expected to produce these phenomena, and there is no need to hard in one's judgment, either.

* * *

But, that was a bit of a digression. Coming back to the Professor and his Mangoes and Insurance Policies, it was popularly made out that it was because the Professor and School Teacher were meagrely paid that they made incursions into the field of selling mangoes and insurance policies, to add to their incomes! May be, that is true, in quite a number of cases, but my observation is that the real teacher, the real professor—I mean the active ones, not the ones that begin to vegetate once they land a job and are never heard of again till their names appear in the "obituary" columns of papers—are never one-job men. We in India have large tolerance for men who flit from one woman to another, even by way of marriage, and as in marriage, so in jobs—one never satisfies most people! Even if they don't actually achieve their ambitions, most people hanker after more than one job—and have vivid imaginative experiences of the bliss they would enjoy, if they could, handle two jobs at time. After all there is more money in it! The trouble with most people is that they are tied to one job all their time. With the school-teacher and the professor, that is not the case at all They are not *tied* to their job all their waking and working hours They have too much leisure, and where it also happens that there is too little money, it is inevitable that there should be two, three, or even more jobs handled by a person The attack on the teacher and professor has, therefore, to be two-pronged—give them *less* leisure, and a little more money (or as much as you can afford to)—and may be, you will hear less of hawking mangoes and insurance policies in the world of teachers and professors!

* * *

I know plenty of teachers, fairly well-paid most of them, who always occupy themselves during their leisure hours, with other work, always for more money. Very few are single-minded in their devotion to culture—a field that ought to claim their attention first, especially those of them that are well paid. How many political figures of any importance, for instance—or, how many litterateurs, could the pedagogic world claim to have presented to the Indian nation? We owe all our politicals to either law or medicine, and our other big figures come from other fields,-very few from the ranks of teachers and professors. The reason is that teachers and professors, as I said already, vegetate once they have taken up some regular job, or they devote their attention to all sorts of lucrative part-time work, and *not* to national, constructive things. First and fore-most, they are tuition-fiends—the more tuitions, the more money! I knew a case of a teacher in a primary school, who had marshalled a regular class of students in his house, for private tuition! For him, it was too much work to go round from house to house, for the students were too many, and half an hour at each place would amount to the whole of the day-time! So, he hit upon the idea of opening a regular "institution" in his own house! Another teacher, also of a primary school, had half a dozen tuitions in the mornings, and he had the good sense to include one tuition for his own head-master's little son (which was, of course, free!), which would be a good excuse for late-coming to the school every-day! Of course, more tuitions followed in the evenings, but then, there was no need to include a tuition in the head-master's house then, as no school-attendance was needed in the evening!

* * *

And, then there was my English School Master who drew too high a salary for the living standards of the places where he worked. The result was that he turned—money-lender! In due time, the teacher was credited with having "struck roots" in the place, become a sort of vested interest, difficult to dislodge, without serious all-round upset! And, then the Department struck the blow—he was transferred! From his new place, thereafter, he had to make visitations to the old scene of his activities, in order to collect interest, part-payments, securities, documents and what not! Within a decade or two, he became the equivalent of a Bank with branches all over the place!

* * *

The teacher who does not hunt after tuitions or money-lending, takes up watch-repairing, monkeying with radios or—Homeopathy! Incursions into other professions are in the tradition of teachers, and they cannot escape it, when they have their leisure and quite often the temptation, too in the form of meagre salaries! Not that they hold the monopoly for this kind of invasion. Lawyers, as I said already, also enter other fields, like public work and we are duly thankful to them for this tendency, else we would not have had a Gandhi, a Jawaharlal or a C. R. Das or a C. R.

The case, however, is that lawyers who are busy handling litigation and making money have little time for any-thing else. It is the lawyers who don't make good in the first decade or so of their practice that instincitively seek for other pastures—like school-mastering or commercial salesmanship, or newspaper-reporting! But, this is mostly a case of groping for a way out of an impasse, not the deliberate choosing of lines with the full knowledge of the prospects available in them.

* * *

Taken by and large, it seems to me that we in India are yet to develop the tradition of training for a certain type of work and sticking to it through thick and thin, right up to the bitter end. We have here developed the fatal knack of nibbling at profession after profession. Perhaps, our political helotry has something to do with it, as so many types of jobs and varieties of work are shut out for us, in the present dispensation. The utmost the scion of wealthy family for instance can aspire to is the I.C.S. or a big company officer-ship. There is no diplomatic corps or original enterprise in industry or cultural pursuits of various kinds which independent Governments encourage men with financial resources and high connections to launch on. If that is the case with well-placed people, what need be said of the lesser fry? Those that are lucky stumble into the heaven-born service; those that are not so lucky manage to wangle a seat in the Secretariat. The others are just flotsam, when they are not the jetsam that settles down as clerks or chaprassis. I remember the case of two friends of mine, both of whom, after their first year Inter Science, went in for training for soap-making in a certain Government institute. They duly completed their two-year course, spending precious money and even more precious time, passed their exams and very sincerely anticipated to blossom out as "captains" in the soap industry. When last I saw them some six or seven years back, one of them was a student in a Teachers' Training College, and the other a student in a College of Indian Medicine! It is to be hoped that the one found his destiny as a teacher and the other as an Ayurveda medico, but I should not wonder if I should at any time see either of them turn up as a Policeman or Engineer! This is what I mean when I say that the tradition, the atmosphere, the congenial circumstances, that encourage people to have a certain fixed purpose and line of work in view right from the time their studies start, and pursue it in after life, are absent in India—and hence we see the phenomenon of lawyers becoming school—teachers, school-teachers becoming money-lenders, soap technicians becoming Ayurvedic Vaids and all and sundry becoming Homeopathic doctors! Drifting seems to be inevitable, and in some cases, willingly invited and persisted in!

* * *

After all, when we think on the subject long and deep, you will admit that there is nothing very inapposite in a teacher selling mangoes and insurance policies—seeing that it is the purveyor of food for thought who also markets food for the and the would-be architect of stomach students' future trying also to succour the survivors should his own students collapse!

"Yes,' he's digging for Victory but he's been so long Horse Racing that the only things he's really interested in are Scarlet Runners."

American Red Cross Helps Rehabilitate U. S. Servicemen

The task of rehabilitating United Nations' fighting men is a problem which people in every walk of life throughout the world are recognizing as one of the most vital steps to be taken in the post-war rehabilitation of the world. The United States is turning to all former war aid agencies and highly skilled professional teachers to develop effective programs in helping wounded or battle weary American servicemen bridge the gap between the hospital ward and the world of activity and responsibility. American economists, military and medical leaders are studying the problem to insure a secure and self-sufficient place in the world of peace for the men who risked their lives in the world of war.

As one phase of this program, the American Red Cross has created a special volunteer Recreation Unit, which is accomplishing near miracles in helping returned servicemen to conquer the lethargy and melancholy which sometimes results from prolonged illness or battle fatigue. Volunteers in wards of military and naval hospitals throughout the United States teach the men a multitude of skills, which psychologically prepares them for the regular U. S. Army and Navy training schools for convalescents. These Red Cross teachers are professional artists and craftsmen who donate a few hours of their time each week to this highly therapeutic work.

The first Recreation Unit of the American Red Cross was started as an experiment in a New York evacuation hospital long before the war ended, beginning with 50 artists and craftsmen representing the different skills. The activity, which differs from types previously attempted in American military and naval hospitals, should not be confused with occupational therapy, which restrains injured bones and muscles. Rather its aim is to interest and awaken the mind. The men are never directly requested to join a class run by the Recreation Unit, and it is not suggested to them that the work in the classes will help them to get well. But their interest is aroused as soon as they see someone else at work.

The Unit operates in most of America's large cities and is planning to expand its activities to include hospitals in smaller towns and country districts. An attempt is always made to relate the arts and craft work in each hospital specifically to the life of the region, and to use materials indigenous to the area. For example, convalescing soldiers in a hospital on the U. S. West Coast are taught how to tie fishing flies, which is highly skilled work. As they grow strong and well, the men are sent on fishing trips.

In the Pacific North-West, hospitalized veterans make mats with needles from the long leaf pine tree which grows in the North-Western U. S. State of Oregon. In the South-Western U. S. a great deal of work is done with silver, one of the important regional industries. In the East Coast U. S. State of Florida, soldiers are making jewelry from seashells. A military hospital located in a section where fine potteries are made has a clay pit on the grounds. Some of the men show real ability and these men are encouraged to develop their talents. Often when a soldier leaves the hospital he is equipped with at least a new hobby and sometimes with a new way for him to earn his living.—U.S.I.S.

Photographs On Page 28

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

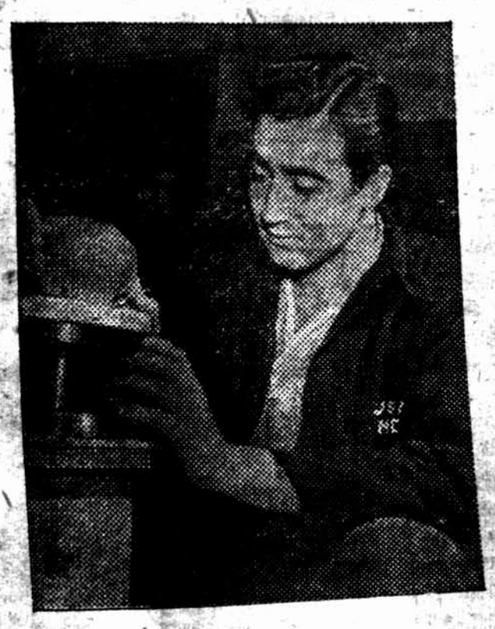
Red Cross Rehabilitation

(See Story On Page 27)

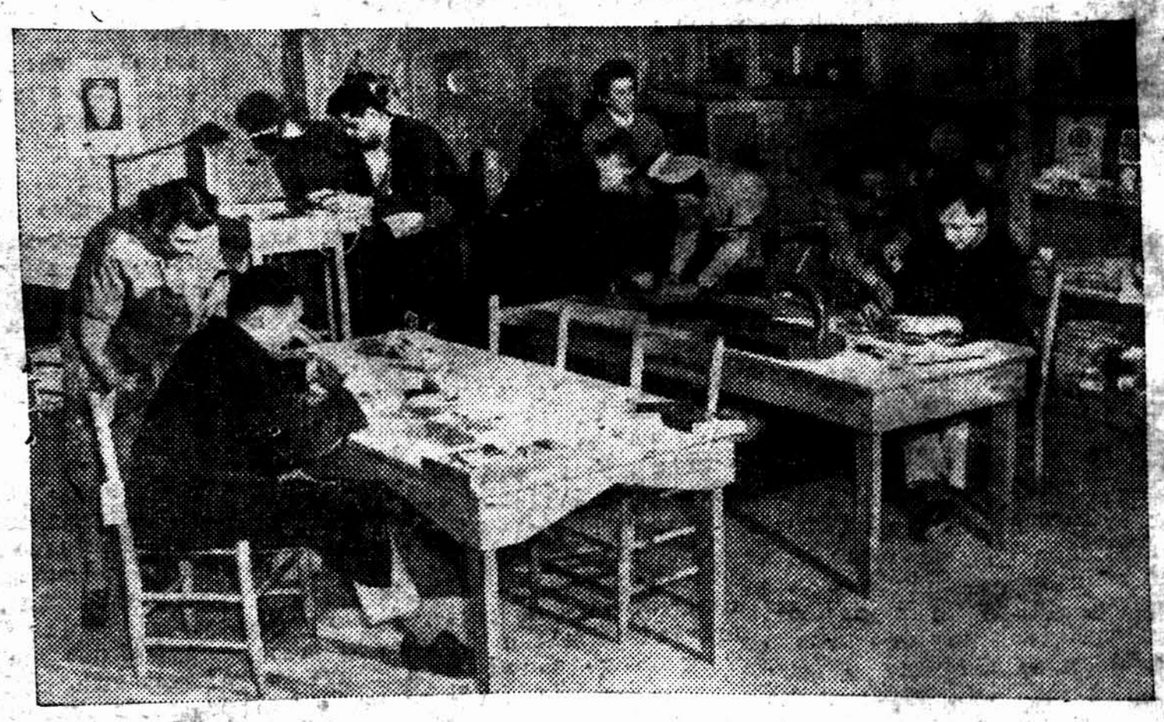
Registered No. B. 4666

A volunteer worker of the American Red Cross shows a wounded American soldier how to make his own holiday greetings cards to send home to family and friends from the military hospital in the Eastern United States, where he is recuperating. Professional artists and craftsmen donate their time and talent to bring these recreational activities to bed-ridden service-men.

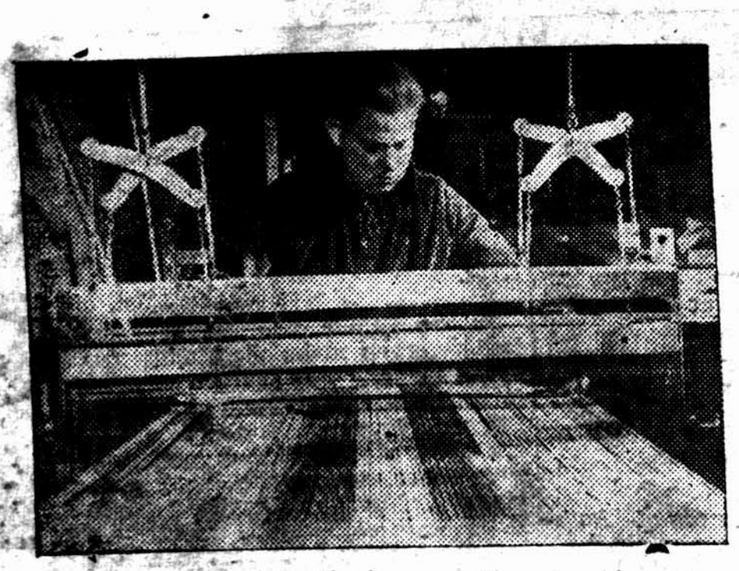
In one of the wards of an eastern U. S. military hospital, a volunteer teacher of the Recreation Unit of the American Red Cross shows a recuperating soldier how to do needlework. In hospitals all over the country, volunteer workers, skilled in arts and crafts, are teaching their skills to wounded or ill service-men, helping them to conquer the lethargy and melancholy which sometimes results from prolonged illness.



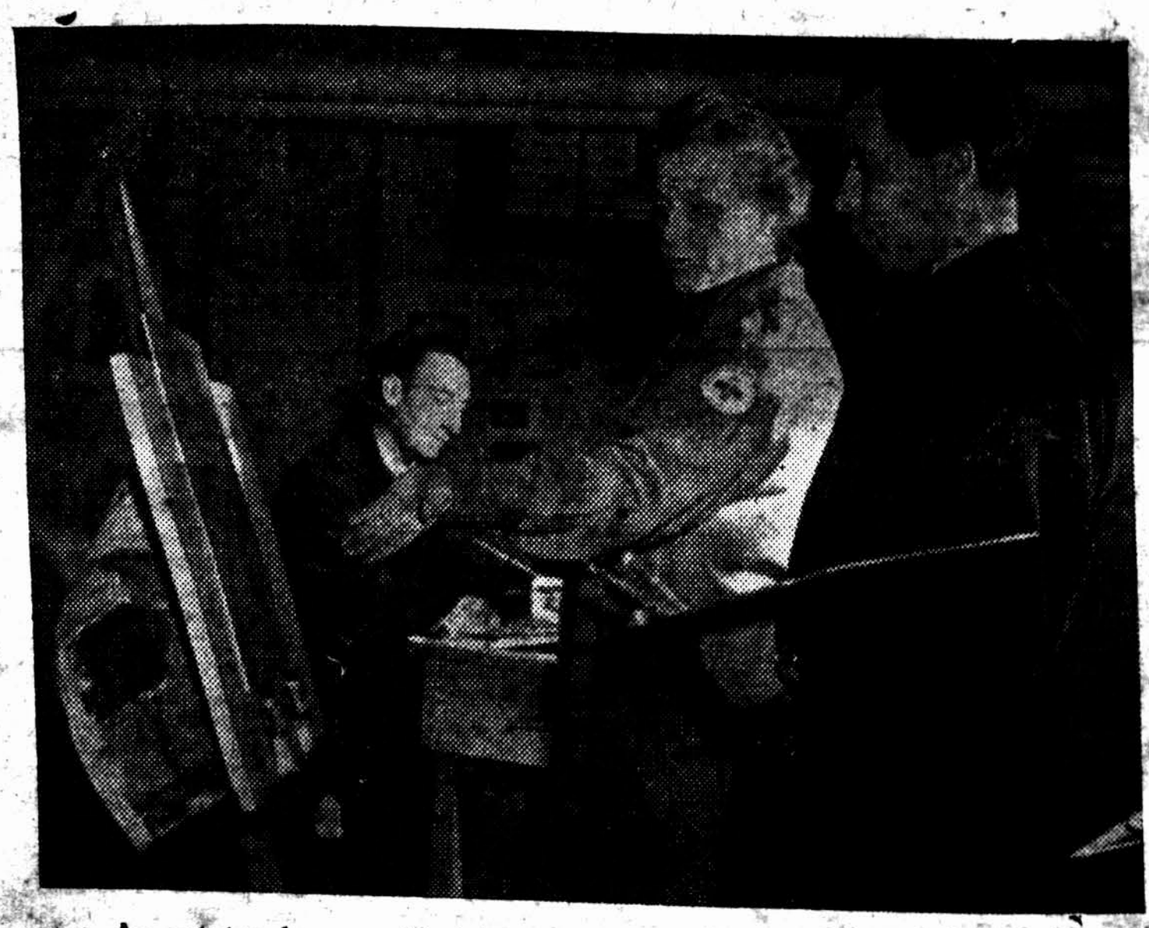
An American soldier makes a pottery teapot to send home to his family as a gift, during his recuperation period at an eastern U. S. military hospital.



U. S. servicemen in the recreation room of this American Army hospital are busy with leather work, pottery making, and other recreational occupations. Skills learned here often become hobbies and sometimes provide servicemen with lucrative trades.



Returned from the battlefront, this U. S. soldier weaves a rug on the loom in the recreation room of an eastern United States military hospital.



An art teacher, working with an American Red Cross unit, offers criticism and suggestions on a painting by Private Fran' Pirrone, at right, during his convalescence at a military hospital. Another American soldier in the background, recovering from wounds, works on his landscape painting.

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